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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Pushes Silver at W. E. C.

Chamberlain Backs Price Plan

Austria, Torn, Outlaws Nazis

Germany Fights for Equality

Italy Bans All Speculation

Are Men Giving Up Freedom?

THE World Economic Conference is flooded with ideas under British and American leadership for enlarging credit, broadening the metallic basis for currencies and forcing producers into agreements to reduce the glut of primary products. Senator Pittman of Nevada, appointed chairman of the silver committee, advocates a return to the gold standard, but wants silver to share honors as a definite reserve. A resolution by Neville Chamberlain advocates world price recovery by means of cheap, plentiful credit assured through open market operations of central banks. This is in line with the American ideas. London awaits the arrival of Prof. Raymond Moley, Roosevelt's representative—It still believes early currency stabilizing is possible.

¶ Austria decides to outlaw the National Socialist or Nazi Hitlerite party as a result of increasing outbreaks. A series of terrorist acts, charged by the Cabinet to the Nazis, ends in the wounding of 30 soldiers and auxiliary policemen at Krems in a hand grenade attack. Under the decree all Nazi organizations, including numerous storm troop detachments, must be dissolved. Anyone engaging in a National Socialist activity or wearing insignia will be imprisoned. Chancellor Hitler's stiff regulation of church affairs causes the Austrian opposition to take an unexpected form—Catholics would make Austria the champion of the Roman Catholic Church.

¶ Germany presses hard to have its claims to arms equality recognized. The German representative walks out of the International Labor Conference at Geneva, just as German delegates last fall left the Disarmament Conference. Involved are equality and the refusal of worker delegates from many countries to accept Dr. Robert Ley, Reichstag member, as spokesman of German labor. Meanwhile in London Baron von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, is reported as telling Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, that equality must not be postponed indefinitely—He hints that without assurances Germany may withdraw from the W. E. C.

¶ Italy is told by Finance Minister Jung that under present circumstances all forms of speculation are unsound and must be repressed. The Italian Banking Association is warned that many banking transactions, safe in normal times, might now represent a dangerous form of assistance to speculation. Speculation is now unsound, Signor Jung explains, because sudden and unexpected changes make reasoned, well-founded forecasts impossible, and hence speculation becomes a mere matter of chance—America, with a booming market, would be shocked to think that speculation is a mere matter of chance.

¶ President A. Lawrence Lowell tells Harvard graduates that in an earthquake a man holds on to himself because there is nothing else to hold on to. This should be equally true, he maintains, in social cataclysms. Too often a man lets go of himself to follow the swaying of the crowd. Instead of being useful as a steadying influence he is only helping to rock the boat. Drifting with the current, following the path of imitation, is easier, but today that is not playing the game. Dr. Lowell has a name for those who learn how and wherewith to hold on to themselves in such times of public distress—They are the salt of the world.

¶ King Feisal of Iraq visits King George of England. London becomes colorful to receive the southern sovereign on his first visit since Iraq became an independent nation. After his visit at the palace King Feisal will go to a hotel and interview experts and capitalists whose help he desires in bringing back prosperity to the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates. He will talk oil, cotton, wheat and historic wonders that should draw floods of tourists—King Feisal invites the human race to come see where he solemnly avers it began.

¶ Other nations appear ready to follow Russia, Italy, Turkey and Germany and turn over once highly esteemed personal liberties to a dictator. The London Round Table, in the remarkable article reproduced in Mirror of the World's Opinion on today's editorial page, wonders whether the victory of 1918 has not been almost undone. The basic ideas of freedom derived from Greece, Rome and Christianity seem to yield in the hot blast of present conditions to the urge of autocracies that individuals have not the capacity to think for and govern themselves—Do men most need to be aroused to a mass mesmerism that is endeavoring to lift away their chief treasure of individual liberty?

Fusionists See Him A Likely Candidate

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Underwood

CHARLES S. WHITMAN

Republican Chiefs Rally to Support Fusionist Cause

New York Group, However, Excludes G. O. P. State Head From Councils

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Storm signals are all along the Republican front here today following the joining of the city's five G. O. P. county leaders, headed by Mr. Samuel S. Koenig, veteran New York County chairman, to exclude the Republican state head, Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, from party councils on the forthcoming mayoralty contest. This stand as the condition of their agreement to support the Fusion movement to unseat Tammany at City Hall this fall, and the Republican mayoralty committee has accepted their ultimatum that they—not Mr. Macy—shall be the prime movers in the campaign.

Color is lent to the action of the committee in agreeing to this by the fact that it was Mr. Macy himself who named the body, making Mr. Charles S. Whitman, one-time governor of the State, its head. On the heels of the setting up of the committee as the central working unit in the anti-Tammany fight came a move in New York County to overthrow the Koenig power as the first step in shaking the Tammany shadow from the party in New York City.

The action is unprecedented in politics here and means that Mr. Koenig has, in turn, declared war on Mr. Macy and that the upshot must be the elimination of one or the other from Republican power in New York City. When this was written, the chances seemed to favor the Koenig faction. The situation grows out of one of the most scrambled political years New York City has known since Richard Croker's days.

The Whitman Committee in ignoring the anti-Koenig fight and aligning with the five county leaders, holds that it is an intra-party group and would be handicapped by taking sides in any party contest.

Mr. Koenig had 100 per cent cooperation from the Republican leaders in his stand against Mr. Macy.

At Republican state headquarters this was interpreted as merely a further evidence of the hold Tammany has on the city Republican organization, and that Mr. Koenig is using the mayoralty committee as a catspaw. It was said in quarters close to Mr. Macy that he would not stand aside, but would fight to a finish to remain an active participant in all negotiations over the selection of a fusion candidate and in the running of the mayoralty campaign itself.

Thus it is that the contest between the two Republican factions here has come to center in the mayoralty committee, which promises to be the chief battleground in the fight to determine whether the party shall rock along under the usual auspices, turning out the usual respectable minority of votes, or lift a reform banner.

Beaten Candidates Form Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., June 20—Feeling their way back through the fog, skirting reefs of overtold pleasantries, pulling in their sails and making ready to cast anchor, unelected candidates for the office of city commissioner—never say defeated, they advise—came into port. That is, they assembled in a hotel dining room to talk things over.

It seems that this group, representing more than 125 candidates for city commissioner (there are only five all told, and only three needed to be elected), decided that friendships formed during the election race should not be allowed to lapse. They invited the elected commissioners to a friendship dinner. These surprised former candidates found themselves lauded and allowed to talk. Instead of criticism, they found commendation.

Finally, a president was elected—Mr. Charles Duncan, and a secretary, Mrs. Sophia LaValley. The new organization, the Spokane Civic Candidates League, as announced by Mr. Duncan, is interested in the welfare of the city and will bring its guns to bear, not so much upon future candidates, as upon ideals and projects for which they stand. They will meet again July 10 to perfect their organization.

Tolley Is Victor In Second Day Of British Amateur

Dunlap, Somerville and Wethered Win; Crane Loses 3 and 1

HOYLAKE, Eng., June 20 (AP)—The return to English golf of Cyril J. H. Tolley featured the start of the second day of play in the British amateur championship today. Tolley, holder of the title in 1920 and again in 1929, drew a first-round bye and encountered R. H. Oppenheimer of the Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews, in the second round.

Tolley, now a resident of the United States, beat Oppenheimer during one of the early rounds of the 1919 championship on his way to the title and he was equally successful today as he again defeated Oppenheimer 3 and 2.

C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, Canadian holder of the United States amateur golf title, advanced to the fourth round with a crushing 8 and 7 victory over W. H. Sharpe of Dunbar.

George T. Dunlap Jr., leading American entrant, continued his victorious march with a 3-and-2 victory over A. W. Whyte of Western Gailes, in the third round.

Roger H. Wethered, a former champion, and Jack McLean, hope of Scotland, kept pace with the flying Dunlap and Somerville. Wethered won a 1-up victory over Dr. J. MacCormack, Irish amateur, and McLean with a 7-and-6 defeat of John Back, 1928 Walker Cup player.

Robert Sweeney, Young American who makes his home in England, had a walkover into the third round when his second round opponent, F. C. Harrison of the Royal Liverpool Club, scratched. Sweeney drew a bye in the first round. Charles Sweeney, another of the American brothers who are students at Oxford, defeated J. S. Powell, 4 and 3 in a second-round encounter.

T. A. Torrance, Walker Cup star, defeated J. Sidney Powell 1 up, but William Sutton, another well-known British golfer, was not so fortunate and fell before J. W. Hones in 19 holes. Brig.-Gen. A. P. C. Critchley, native Canadian who won the French amateur title a few days ago, won his second-round match from Rex Crummack of St. Andrews, 4 and 3.

Douglas Grant, American, living in London, advanced to the third round with a 2 and 1 victory over C. P. Johnstone of the Royal Calcutta.

J. M. Burns, another of the Canadian entrants, was put out in the second round by R. McGloin of West Kent, 5 and 4.

Joshua Crane, the Brookline (Mass.) golfer who sinks them with a short putter, in which he uses only one hand, lost to Sir Robert McLean in a second-round encounter yesterday, 3 and 1. He was the first to fall of the six Americans entered.

Italy Puts Its Ban On Speculation As Unsound Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian Government's attitude toward all speculation activities was emphasized in an address delivered by Finance Minister Jung at the general meeting of the Italian Banking Association.

The banking organization, he said, should respect whole-heartedly the view adopted by the Government that, under present circumstances, all forms of speculation are unsound and must be repressed.

They are unsound, because the sudden and unexpected changes now occurring, make all reasoned, well-founded forecasts impossible, and therefore speculation is no longer a matter of reasoning but of mere chance. Many banking transactions, quite safe in normal times, under such conditions may represent a dangerous form of assistance to speculation.

"So far as I am concerned," the Minister added, "it is my duty to safeguard savings, and it is my duty to guide Italian financial policies; I shall strictly fulfill this duty, and I shall not consent to any manifestations of activity which may run counter to the interests of the nation, to the policies outlined by Signor Mussolini, and to the trust I place in the moral and material strength of the Italian people."

On monetary policies the Minister was no less explicit. After noting that a gold cover to the note circulation standing at 50.76 per cent, and at 49.04 per cent to all sight liabilities provides the technical basis required for insuring a sound currency, he said that, this being so, the will of il Duce that the currency should be and should remain sound would be carried out to the letter.

Spanish Fliers Leave Cuba for Mexico City

HAVANA, June 20 (AP)—Capt. Mariano Barberan and Lieut. Joaquin Collar, Spanish transatlantic fliers, took off at 6:52 a. m. E. S. T., today for Mexico City.

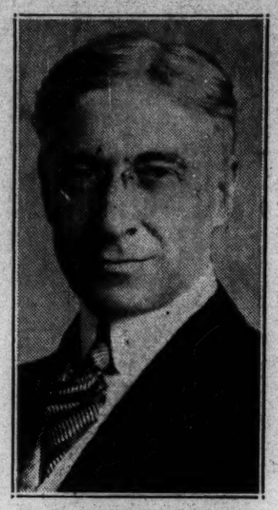
Mattern Search Halts

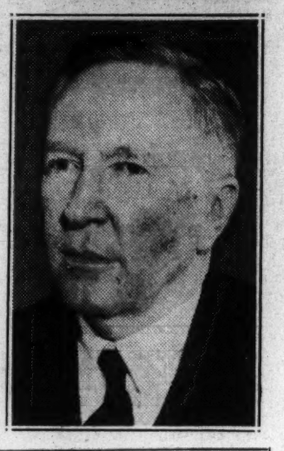
NOME, Alaska, June 20 (AP)—Still weather-bound at their isolated Pribilof Island base, two navy airmen today awaited clearing skies before starting a search for Jimmy Mattern, missing round-world flier.

Italian Ace Arrives

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Lieut. Tito Falconi, of the Royal Aviation Corps of Italy, chosen after an elimination contest among the seven best bombers of the Italian air forces to represent Italy in the National Air Races at Los Angeles, arrived today on the liner Rex.

Enrolled on Roster of Workers for World Recovery





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PLAY IMPORTANT ROLES IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Upper Left—BERNARD M. BARUCH, Member of Roosevelt Cabinet "Without Portfolio." Lower Left—REPRESENTATIVE SAMUEL D. McREYNOLDS of Tennessee, Member of American Delegation at London. Center—SENATOR KEY PITTMAN of Nevada, Introducer of Silver Resolution. Right—KING FEISAL of Iraq, Who Is Paying His First Visit to London Since His Kingdom Attained Full Sovereignty Last Fall.

Cotton Industry Leads Roosevelt Way to Recovery

Code Proposes Minimum Wage and Maximum Work Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20 — With cotton leading industries into line under the National Industrial Recovery Act and the setup for its administration nearing completion, the Federal Government was today well launched on President Roosevelt's great experiment in government partnership with private business.

Within the next week half a dozen more of the key industries are expected to swing along behind cotton with codes for controlling wages, work hours and competitive conditions ready for submission to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the less than five-day-old act.

The cotton code, advocated by spokesmen representing two-thirds of the cotton textile industry, would establish a $10 minimum wage throughout the southern section of the industry, $11 throughout the North, a 40-hour maximum working week and a prohibition against more than two 40-hour shifts.

Public hearings on the application for approval of this code will be held beginning June 27 to last for several days. One of a group of six deputy administrators, announced last night, will conduct the hearings.

Advisory Board Organizes

While the wheels were beginning to turn in the offices of the new administrator, the National Industry Recovery Board, named last Friday by President Roosevelt to advise General Johnson, held its first meeting and adopted a set of regulations governing the policies and procedures to be pursued in passing on the codes submitted for approval by the different industries.

The board particularly emphasized the point that in its judgment the administrator should proceed so as to "place the initiative on industry itself to take advantage of the provisions of the Act and that the functions of the Government should be primarily directed toward stimulating coöperation in increasing purchasing power by putting

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Gardens and Flowers Assist State Prisoners 'On Road Back'

Wyoming Finds Landscaping of Grounds and Working on Model Farms Give More Cheerful Outlook to Those Who Must Start Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERTON, Wyo.—If an out-of-state visitor had inspected the Wyoming state institutions four years ago, he probably would have commented on their bleak and barren appearance. At the same time he would have admitted the uselessness of trying to grow much in the way of flowers, shrubs or vegetation in such a dry, cold and wind-swept region. The observing visitor might also have noted that the faces of the institution's charges had taken on something of the bleak, hopeless expression of the general landscape.

But that was four years ago; before Mr. S. R. DeBoer, of Denver, city planner, landscape architect and designer of the Government's model town at Hoover Dam, was called into the picture by the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform.

Were the same visitor to repeat his trip today, he probably would rub his eyes at the transformation because it is truly a case of "before" and "after." He would see the bare walls softened with vines, the sagebrush and tumble weeds supplanted by emerald lawns and gorgeous flowers.

Furthermore, he would find each institution growing something, or producing something, for the use of all the other groups. Gardens, he would discover, have been put on a profitable basis so that instead of having to buy all their foodstuffs, as they did four years ago, the institutions now raise almost everything they need right on their own grounds.

And not the least of the visitor's observations would be the decided improvement in the general happiness of the charges.

When the charities and reform board commissioned Mr. DeBoer to revamp the state institutions, he started out at the state prison in Rawlins. Here he found the usual quota of able men wasting their time and usefulness behind the chilling stone walls in discontented, non-productive idleness.

After several conferences with Warden A. S. Roach, Mr. DeBoer decided to establish a farm which would supply most of the food required by all the institutions. Near Riverton he found a suitable tract comprising some 720 acres of irrigated land. On this he built a model farm. It has no stone walls, no iron bars, not a firearm on the place, no guards, and only the usual farm fences. What is more, it has had no escapes during its two years of existence.

The farm is model in every respect—in plan, in equipment, and in personnel. It is laid out so that a circle drive, or roadway, runs through it, permitting easy access to all parts. It has houses for the superintendent and a foreman, a barracks for the 60 men employed there, the necessary farm buildings, a greenhouse, and a canning factory.

Men in whom Warden Roach has confidence are transferred from the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Mrs. Roosevelt Appeals for New Deal In Abolishing Sweatshop Conditions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Carrying the idealism of the New Deal into slum districts where women and children garment workers toil long hours for a few cents, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has appealed to women's organizations of all kinds to help in abolishing sweatshop conditions.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Fashion Group yesterday, Mrs. Roosevelt declared that a new public conscience was needed "so that nobody will be able to profit by anyone else's suffering and anyone else's degradation.

Although social workers have been urging manufacturers to put an antisweat shop label on their goods, badges indicating that articles are produced under proper conditions have not yet appeared, Mrs. Roosevelt said. In place of such evidence she urged that shoppers inquire of the sales clerks as to the conditions under which goods are produced, thus promulgating the idea that the public demands proper treatment of the workers.

'Awaken the conscience of the individual buyer," Mrs. Roosevelt urged the women. "You can do it as well as any group in the country. Touch the imagination of women so that they will really feel a social responsibility.

"We who buy and you who promote styles ought to get across the idea that there must be some way by which we can know under what conditions goods of any kind have been produced.

"If some men are too greedy, we can enact laws, but it is the public in the end that does the work, for legislators and congresses move only as the public demands. The good employers cannot be blamed for conditions that prevail today, but a greedy minority can pull down the standards for decent living all over the country."

Miss Kathleen Howard, president of the fashion group, assured Mrs. Roosevelt that the members of the organization would aid in the anti-sweatshop campaign.

Roosevelt Heading Schooner Toward End of Cape Cod

AT SEA OFF CHATHAM, Mass., June 20 (AP)—The weather finally turned in President Roosevelt's favor today and an easterly breeze shot his schooner along over smooth seas around the bend of Cape Cod toward Provincetown on the tip.

Pulling out from Nantucket at 6 a. m., E. D. T., "Skipper" Roosevelt smiled broadly as the moderate wind filled his sails and the sun came out to warm the air. Yesterday's threatened nor'easter had vanished and he was quickly along on his rolling 85-mile course far out to sea. At least only the Ellis was trailing the presidential schooner on the high seas together with the yacht Cuyahoga of the navy carrying the Secret Service men.

In contrast to yesterday's fight with the storm, Mr. Roosevelt today was using all said whereas then he scooted along only under the foresail.

The huge ship, City of Birmingham, ran close by the Amberjack II shortly before 9 a. m., and gave a salute of whistles.

Provincetown to Give Ship Model to President

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 20 (AP)—A scale model of the clipper ship Rainbow, which Mr. John C. Weeks, 76-year-old builder, has painstakingly pieced together, will be this town's gift to President Roosevelt when the sea-going Chief Executive puts in here late today on his coastal cruise.

Mr. Weeks, noted for the ship models he turns out in his little cottage home on this tip of Cape Cod, thinks the Rainbow is one of the finest he ever made.

Cody Fellowship Awarded

TORONTO—The Maurice Cody Research fellowship for the session 1933-34 of the University of Toronto has been awarded to Miss B. A. Ratz, employee of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Valued at $1500, this fellowship was designed to encourage the study of economic conditions.

British Indorse American Plan To Lift Prices

Main Steps to Agreement Found in Proposals Made in London

Money Action Stressed

Strong Support Is Given to Control of Production to Overcome Glut

With strong British support of American policies of credit expansion, increase in world currency and world control of production, things are moving forward at London.

Two highly important resolutions have been placed before the World Economic Conference. One is Senator Key Pittman's recommendation of a reduction in gold reserve coverages from 40 to 25 per cent, with an option to use silver as one-fifth.

The other is the resolution offered by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, advocating raising prices by cheap credit through open market operations of central banks.

Meanwhile Washington is insisting that price raising shall have precedence over stabilization of the dollar, and Mr. Bernard M. Baruch comes into the Cabinet "without portfolio" and is to be an important cog in the Roosevelt machine.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20—Experimental ideas looking toward world credit expansion, world currency increase, and world control of overproduction which might have originated in America's own "brain trust" today swept forward under British and American leadership with advancement of plans to enlarge credit, broaden the metallic base for currencies, and forge producers' agreements to reduce the glut of primary products. Committees began to explore these venturesome paths in a series of discussions which often repeat issues that have kept Washington lively for the past four months.

Meanwhile financial authorities refuse to be utterly downcast over possibilities of currency stabilization despite President Roosevelt's "no" to the first plan submitted. Many on the inside declare these proposals are merely in suspended animation, being quietly perfected until Prof. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, arrives. During the interval the conference struggles to clarify ideas and approach tentative agreements on other monetary and economic issues in order to be ready to forge final accords simultaneously. And the White House should be pleased with today's crop of ideas.

Two Important Avenues

Two important resolutions are now guiding the deliberations of committees. First is that of Senator Key Pittman which declares early monetary stability should be attained as quickly as practicable but advocates lowering the metallic cover behind currency with one-fifth of it composed of silver. Second resolution introduced by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, advocates world price recovery by means of cheap and plentiful credit assured through open market operations of central banks.

The British resolution appears to agree 100 per cent with most of the price-raising ideas held in Washington. Indeed, though it does not advance currency inflation as a method of raising prices, it lays down monetary action as essential factor. Such terms might have been dictated in the White House before Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and other congressional inflationists grafted currency inflation program upon the President's own plans.

The third important fact which has emerged from the debates so far is overwhelming support behind the general aim of limiting production in order to reduce world glut and raise prices. First the French delegates, then Mr. Walter C. Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, advanced these ideas last night and they were enthusiastically supported by most countries producing primary commodities.

Accord With Roosevelt Policies

The monetary projects to raise prices which all accord notably with Rooseveltian policy receive strong support from the British Government, dominions, and many neutrals. They are opposed by orthodox schools with France leading in fighting what one school of Frenchmen regard as dangerous radicalism. This group maintains that no monetary moves can improve the price problem. However within the French camp there is striking division of opinion. The old guard of permanent officials oppose innovations, but the new and younger men such as M. Georges Bonnet, Finance Minister, himself and forceful Left Wing politicians are coming rapidly round toward the Anglo-American school.

Monetary policy is advanced in the following resolution presented by the British today. First—"It is essential to bring about recovery in the world level of wholesale commodity prices sufficient to yield economic return to the producer of primary commodities and restore the equilibrium between the costs of production and prices generally.

"Second—In order to obtain recovery in world prices monetary action

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

King Feisal Pays Formal Visit To British Monarch

Iraq Ruler Believed Eager to Interest Tourists and Capitalists

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20—King Feisal of Iraq arrived here today as the guest of King George. He was greeted at the station by the King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Gloucester and by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, and Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary. Although he has been to London several times before, this is the first time since Iraq took its place last October as a sovereign state at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

When the state visit, which will last two days, is concluded, King Feisal intends to stay at a hotel for several weeks. Tomorrow he is to be the guest of honor at an official banquet given by the City of London, when an address of welcome encased in a gold box is to be presented to him.

King Feisal is anxious to attract visitors from abroad. He hopes too that experts and capitalists from other lands will come and help to rebuild prosperity in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates which were once so productive and are still as fertile as ever.

Consequently he is not expected to spend the whole of his present visit to London as a mere visitor. There are plans on hand for winning oil—a pipeline from the vast Mosul oilfield to the Mediterranean is already under construction, and King Feisal has hopes of more liquid wealth being tapped on a royalty basis in other parts of his dominions. Then there are large arid areas to be irrigated and placed once more under cotton, wheat, and other crops as they were in the days of Haroun al Raschid the Magnificent.

Minorities in Iraq

Iraq itself is not purely an Arab country. There is a large Kurdish minority which is not yet entirely reconciled to Arab rule. Then there are the Yezidis. There are also the Assyrians—exiled descendants of the conquering heathen nation of Biblical times but now for many centuries professing Christianity. They too are uneasy in uncongenial quarters in Iraq. But though a fresh home was recently offered them in Persia most of them are expected to stay where they are.

One of King Feisal's tasks will be to satisfy the League as to the treatment of these minorities for whom Great Britain, in particular, has a special responsibility since they live in the northern part of the country which was only allotted to Iraq by the League in 1925 on the understanding that the British mandate would be maintained for 25 years. Actually it was given up in seven years.

Meanwhile, however, there has certainly been considerable development in Iraq since the Emir Feisal became King in 1921. Mosul, where the oil is to come from, is busy

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Tuesday, June 20, 1933

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Things Present

Why is it that the really big opportunity for educated young people lies in the country? Read the editorial "Opportunity Still Knocks."

Are you satisfied with your letters? Read "The Make-Up of a Letter" on the Progress in Education page.

Have you ever slept by a river, and been awakened by the birds? Re-live the experience as you read "Voices" on the Home Forum page.

Our readers share some interesting gardening experiences in the Hobby Column on the Home Building and Gardening page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Mr. Scroggins, Come Play, and more Ad-O-Grams.

British and American Spokesmen Agree on Methods of Raising Price Levels

British Indorse American Plan To Lift Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

is one of the essential factors. The fundamental monetary conditions of the recovery of prices are that deflation should cease, that cheap and plentiful credit should be made available and that its circulation should be actively encouraged.

"Third—Central banks of the principal countries should undertake to coöperate with a view to obtaining these conditions and announce their intention of pursuing vigorously the policy of cheap and plentiful money by open market operations."

Price Rise Put Ahead Of Dollar Stabilization In American Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20—Stabilization of the world currencies must wait on the rising prices of the United States. That, in brief, seems to be the heart of the momentous decision just taken by the Roosevelt Administration. The decision appears to have occurred almost involuntarily. Like all such decisions, it is subject to change at short notice.

But for the present at least, judging by the comments of high officials of this Administration, the hope of continuing the United States toward the goal of prosperity along the avenue of rising prices is to be put ahead of international efforts to calm the dancing dollar in world markets.

In the meantime, several developments of first-class importance have occurred in Washington. Prof. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, and the man who, more than any other, is supplying the economic theory on which the Administration is laying its international course, is proceeding straightway to London for observation of proceedings there.

Baruch Takes Leading Rôle

At the same time the broad figure of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch enters the picture. Mr. Baruch was one of the strongest supporters of President Wilson in his war and post-war policies. A financier, philanthropist and follower of Mr. Wilson's international policies, he has now emerged to a place of somewhat similar importance in the Roosevelt régime.

Mr. Baruch will occupy in effect a Cabinet position without portfolio—sit in Professor Moley's office while the latter is in London, and give advice to the officials of the State Department. This at least is the impression caused by the informal announcement made to startled correspondents yesterday by Professor Moley at the State Department that they were not to be surprised at seeing "a good deal of Mr. Baruch from now on." The curious informal relationship, he explained, was established at the express desire of President Roosevelt.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt on the New England seacoast has any more surprises for his friends of the press in Washington remains to be seen. It was announced yesterday that Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope, former executive editor of the New York World, was going to accompany Professor Moley on his trip to London, also at the President's request. He will have diplomatic status, travel on a diplomatic passport, and receive the $6 daily emolument granted by the Government to its emissaries.

Sprague on Way Home

Meanwhile Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, who worked out the dollar stabilization proposal that was rejected last week, and that apparently precipitated the Administration's sudden decision against immediate stabilization, is on his way home to report results to Mr. Roosevelt.

It was also announced that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, chairman of the American delegation, also may soon return, leaving Mr. James M. Cox as acting head of the American group. This passing back and forth across the Atlantic is calculated to keep the President well informed of the doings at London, and is likely to be continued through the course of negotiations.

After the President himself, the man generally believed to be chiefly responsible for the rejection of immediate dollar stabilization is Professor Moley. If ever there was a time when so-called "academic" economic philosophies were influencing world events, it is today. There are two theories as to stabilization. One is that stabilization now—no matter at what figure—will check the rise of its commodity prices and possibly thwart American economic recovery. The other theory is that recovery has reached the point where the dollar should be pegged, and that unless this is done, inflation may get out of hand.

Moley's Views Supported

Professor Moley is a believer in the first theory. It is upon this that the present American policy appears to be directed. Events on the stock market last week helped Professor Moley support his views, and apparently were largely responsible for the sudden crystallization of the Roosevelt policy.

When the first press report came from across the Atlantic that the dollar would soon be stabilized, the stock market reacted sharply downward. Prices both of stocks and of commodities declined drastically. The comparatively steady forward march came to an abrupt halt.

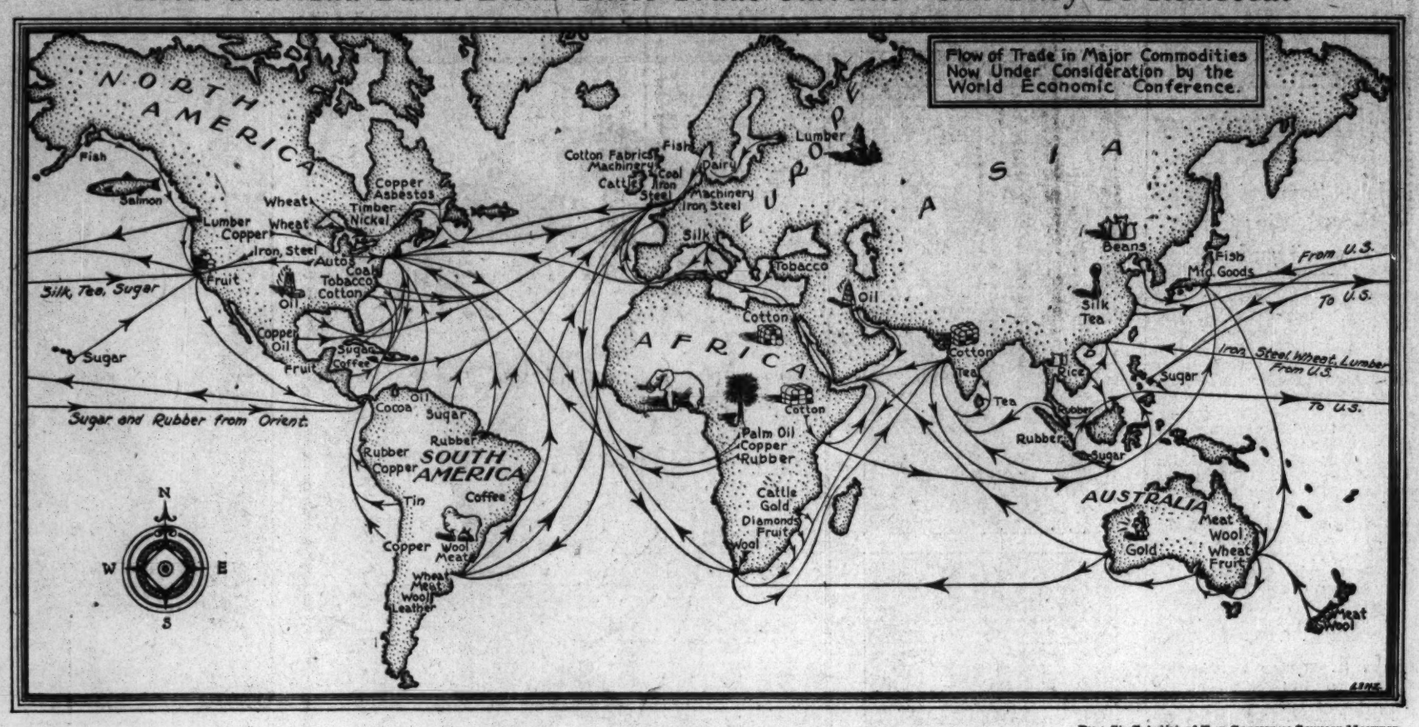
It was here that the decision was taken to postpone stabilization, at least for the time being. And to bear out the Moley theory, once the decision was announced, the prices of stocks leaped forward again and yesterday staged a spectacular rally.

What might be called the "Moley economic philosophy" does not mean that the dollar should not be pegged in the future. But it does affirm that there is a direct relationship between the uncertainty over the ultimate value of the dollar and the advance of commodity prices and that there is no harm in letting this uncertainty continue for a while.

Particularly does this view find support when it is coupled with the other motive of driving a good bargain in London. The Administration feels that in its power to stabilize the dollar, the United States has got something that other countries want. It is a good bargaining point, and the Administration seems now prepared to use it to the full. It will demand that other issues be settled satisfactorily first before it gives way on stabilization.

It is perhaps not without significance that the French Ambassador has been a recent frequent caller at the State Department. The French want a settlement on stabilization; the Americans want a settlement on war debts. However much these two matters may be separated by official taboos at London, the common sense of the situation indicates that—in the last analysis—they must be considered as all part of one general picture.

Reefs and Mud Banks Block These Trade Currents—Can They Be Removed?



LONDON CONFERENCE SETS OUT TO CLEAR TRADE CHANNELS

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On the Various Continents Shown on the Map Will Be Found Some of the Major Commodities Produced for Export, Marked as Nearly as Possible at Localities Associated With Their Production. The Lines Then Carry the Commodities to the Countries That Purchase Them, the Arrows Indicating the Direction of the Flow. Thus, for Example, Wool Will Be Found Marked in Australia. Its Movement Is Shown by One Line Taking it Directly to Japan and Another, Going West, Touching at the Main Australian Ports and Finally Separating Into Two Routes, One Going via South Africa to Join the Maze of Lines Making for Britain and North European Countries, the Other Striking for the Red Sea and Thence Through the Mediterranean to Britain and Its Neighbors. Not all Commodities Are Included, Nor All Routes, But Sufficient to Give Some Idea of the Complex Problem Facing the World's Statesmen Who Are Attempting, Through Tariff Revision or Other Means, to Restore Commerce to Its Normal Flow.

Silver—Its Effect on World

In London silver is trying to recover its historic prestige as a money metal . . . For one hundred years it has been going under a cloud . . . Proud gold put it there . . . United States money used to be worth so much in gold and so much in silver . . . That is bimetallism . . . Under gold standard it is worth only so much gold . . . Silver became a commodity . . . Like wheat, valued in gold . . . Instead of being used to value wheat . . . Gold has now fallen off its lonely pedestal . . . When it is restored, should it share its majesty with silver? . . .

Senator Key Pittman says yes . . . President Roosevelt seems to have said yes . . . He got almost every one of his pre-conference guests at the White House to promise action . . . Silver-producing West watches eagerly . . . It has seen the metal rise in price from 25 cents to 35 cents an ounce partly on the possibility of some such move . . . United States produces 25 per cent of the world's silver . . . Mexico is the chief producer . . . It is also vitally interested in white metal discussions . . . So is Canada . . . And Peru . . . The four nations together mine 75 per cent of total . . .

Look at the other rim of Pacific . . . The storied Orient . . . It consumes 75 per cent of this output . . . It has never lost its faith in silver . . . China still clings to it as its money metal . . . The last refuge of the silver standard . . . Gold is not for China . . . When silver goes down, it has to find more silver to buy Occidental automobiles . . . Yet, with its 450,000,000 people, it is a magnet to exporting West . . . Do something for silver, says business, and China will buy more machinery . . .

India went off gold standard with Britain . . . But its people still keep their savings in silver . . . Just as Occident keeps its in stocks and bonds . . . A would-be bride carries her dowry around in bangles, necklets, anklets, rings . . . This is the fabulous wealth of Ind. . . . The theme of poets . . . A fall in silver means that gold value of those savings oozes away . . . Just like the losses on Occidental stocks and bonds . . . And then they have so much less to spend on cotton goods from Manchester . . .

Other ways of helping silver are broached as well as bimetal methods . . . Use more silver in European coinage . . . United States uses nine-tenths pure metal in its . . . As economy measure after the war Europe debased its to five-tenths pure . . . Also make sure of orderly selling of surplus stocks in government treasuries . . . India is thought of . . . It still has 250,000,000 ounces of silver stored away in government vaults . . . Ready to come out any time in competition with mined metal . . .

The white metal would then come into its own as the equal of the yellow.

Welles Disapproves Mediation Conditions

HAVANA, June 20 (AP)—Mr. Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, refused, Cuban newspapers said today, to accept the conditions imposed by the secret society O. S. R. R. for his mediation efforts in the Cuban political controversy.

The society then drafted a new memorandum, it was said, omitting the conditions but reserving the right to withdraw acceptance of his decisions. This reservation also was made by the A. B. C., another group opposing President Machado's Administration.

The newspaper Diario de la Marina said intimates of Señor Miguel Mariano Gomez, former Mayor of Havana, declared he had urged mediation by the United States since April and plans to issue a statement from New York today approving Mr. Welles' efforts.

Frau Clara Zetkin

MOSCOW, June 20 (AP) — Frau Clara Zetkin was a noted German Feminist and Communist, who passed on last night at Archangelskoye, near Moscow.

Frau Zetkin had been living at Archangelskoye since June, 1932, with the exception of a brief trip to Berlin last year to preside as the oldest member over the opening of the Reichstag.

Austria Imposes Ban on Hitlerites After Bombings

Dollfuss Takes Drastic Step to Curb Terrorism of Fascists

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, June 20 — Herr Adolf Hitler's party was virtually outlawed in Austria, as a result of drastic action by the Cabinet under the direction of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the Chancellor.

National Socialist attack and defense organizations are dissolved, all the party's activity is prohibited, its press is stopped and the wearing of signs or insignia is forbidden.

The Austrian autocratic government, in face of growing Hitlerite provocation and the steadily increasing acts of terror and interference of agitators from the Reich in Austria's internal politics, has accepted Herr Hitler's challenge to battle and boldly set out to destroy the Nazi movement here.

The cause of this drastic step was such terrorist acts as setting off gas bombs, throwing grenades into Jewish stores, bombing thoroughfares, tampering with electric light plants, breaking windows of stores and newspaper offices, causing turmoil in the universities and shooting public safety officials, which reached their culmination June 19, when three bombs were thrown into a marching column of uniformed auxiliary police near the town of Krems, two hours from Vienna, wounding 30 men. Immediately following this attack Dr. Dollfuss called a ministerial council, at which the outlawing of the activity of the National Socialist Party was decided upon.

Herr Kurt Schuschnigg, Minister of Justice, in a radio speech, announcing the action, said:

"We are not moved by feelings of revenge, but by a sense of duty. This is not a precipitous step. On the contrary, we have waited long and patiently in spite of the pressure of public opinion, hoping that the National Socialist Party would halt its campaign of violence. We have desired neither blood nor conflict, but peace, and we are not fighting against Germanism, but for Germanism—for the influence and prestige of the German people among the nations of the world. We are working for building up, renewal and prosperity, but we do not believe that bombs, guns and explosives lead to the rebirth of nations. We shall preserve order at all costs. We are in a position to overcome all terror campaigns, however well organized."

Princeton Ceremony Inaugurates Dodds As 15th President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 20—Dr. Harold Willis Dodds was inaugurated as the fifteenth president of Princeton University at the conclusion of the one hundred and eighty-sixth annual commencement exercises here today, when diplomas were awarded to 476 members of the graduating class and advanced degrees to 127 graduate students by Dr. Edward R. Duffield, acting president.

Judge Saumel Seabury, counsel of the joint legislative committee which investigated New York City Tammany government last year, and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, were awarded honorary degrees of doctor of laws by Mr. Duffield, while the degree of doctor of letters was given to Mr. James Truslow Adams, Pulitzer prize winner and author; M. Andre Maurois, French novelist and teacher, and Mr. Herbert Putnam, director of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Frank Latimer Janeway of the class of 1901, general presbyter of Buffalo-Niagara district, New York, received the degree of doctor of divinity; Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, that of doctor of science; Mr. Clarence John Hicks, industrial relations expert, the degree of master of arts.

Dr. Dodds' first official act after his inauguration was the conferring of the degree of doctor of laws upon Dr. Duffield, in recognition of his services to the university.

King Feisal Pays Formal Visit To British Monarch

(Continued from Page 1)

erecting an electric power station. There is a town-planning scheme in Baghdad. The port of Basrah has been much improved. Motor roads have been built in various parts of the country. A large airport is in process of construction near the capital.

With such changes, King Feisal's kingdom is also experiencing something approaching a social revolution. Public safety, except in the outlying regions, is now a fact instead of a theory. The seclusion of women, on the contrary, is today little more than a theory instead of a vital fact so far as the younger generation in the towns is concerned. Education is beginning to spread. Prosperity is in the offing.

Nevertheless, with the shade temperature in his own palace at Baghdad round about 110 degrees fahrenheit, King Feisal is understood to be quite glad at the moment to be in London again.

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Lady Baltimore Cake CHERRIES, PECANS AND COCOANUT Ea 15c
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Methods of War Annihilate War, Millikan Asserts

Points to Importance of Internationalism in Talk at Duke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 20—Modern natural science is doing more to render war obsolete than any other agency, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, Nobel prize winner, told the Duke Institute of International Relations.

The subject of Dr. Millikan's address was "Science and Internationalism." He declared that war may have survived thus far because it had survival value, but it cannot survive long after natural science has so changed conditions that it no longer has survival value. More sharply now one sees what physical science has to do with internationalism. The science and its applications have changed the nature of war, he explained. "They have rendered it more destructive and enormously more costly." The advantages which formerly it was hoped to bring the victor have entirely disappeared, Dr. Millikan said.

"The method of science is essentially rational instead of emotional," he continued. "Man begins to feel himself the mast of the ship. He is no longer merely the plaything of blind fate. He gains a sense of responsibility for his acts and for his successes and failures. Now one begins to see the connection between science and the elimination of war."

Touching upon the advantages of the World Court, Dr. Millikan declared: "Joining the World Court is the logical, safe and correct step in our contribution to the problem of finding a judicial way to settle our international disputes."

Another speaker whose address made a profound impression upon the several hundred institute members was Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, the first woman ever elected to the United States Congress who, when the United States entered the World War in April, 1917, braced herself against her desk and voted "no."

In her address she declined to follow the majority when it came to war. Institute members were told that there are more advocates of peace than there are of armaments. "But greater organization must be achieved by those behind the peace movement." She insisted that peace advocates write to their Congressmen stating their views, in order to impress upon them the importance of taking their constituents into consideration, even if they do represent an unorganized majority at the present time. "The power of the peace group will be evinced clearly once its members are organized," she declared.

Discussions of effective peace programs for local groups and individuals will take place during the present week, led by Mr. Paul Harris Jr. of the National Council for the Prevention of War. Dr. Harriet W. Elliott will continue her discussions of post-war international coöperation through the League of Nations.

Brookings Awards Won by 11 Students

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Seven of the 11 university students announced yesterday by the Brookings Institute as winners of fellowships for advanced research in the field of social science are either residents or students of northeastern states. Two of the four are girl students of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

The students with the subjects of their research are:

Jeannette L. Berger, Radcliffe College, Rochester, N. Y., "The Attitude of the American Clergy Toward Imperialism." Helen C. Sands, Radcliffe, Mattapan, Mass., "Influence of the German Social Democratic Party in Determining Parliamentary Supervision of the Conduct of Foreign Relations." Charles Annis, Cornell University, Pickering, Ont., "Effect of Empire Trade Agreements and of Currency Depreciation on Trade Between Canada and the United States." Charles J. Coe, Brown University, "Economic Theory and Political Theory of the Utilitarians." Henry H. Edmiston, Yale University, "Foreign Exchange Control." Edward C. Simmons, Ohio State University, Pittsburgh, Penna., "Capital Accumulation." John H. Thurston, Harvard University, "Governmental Corporations."

Winant Honored By Princeton Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 20—The award of a large silver cup to Gov. John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, in recognition of his outstanding achievements was a feature of the twentieth reunion of the class of 1913 of Princeton University of which Governor Winant is a member.

Governor Winant was forced by late duties to cancel his plans to attend the reunion. His name and field of action will be inscribed on the cup and it will be sent to him to retain until a future award is made.

The value of personal worth was stressed by Dean Robert R. Wicks in the 186th baccalaureate address here June 18. This personal worth, he said, must have the right of way.

Dr. Edward G. Duffield, acting president of Princeton, spoke briefly, stressing the need for the sense of individual responsibility. "Never lose sight of that," he said, "one of today's evils is the practice of attempting to shift responsibility. Your yourself must answer for what you do and for what you leave undone."

Capper Expects Dollar Wheat By End of the Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas, veteran advocate of remedial farm legislation, sees steadily increasing commodity prices just ahead, with wheat at around $1 a bushel, and thinks that the farm relief legislation passed by the extraordinary session of the Seventy-third Congress will work out advantageously, not only for agriculture, but for business generally.

"I think that in the hands of Secretary Wallace, a high-class man and the ablest agricultural economist we have in the West, it is bound to work," he said here yesterday. "We have been fighting for 10 years or more for legislation that would put the farmer on a par with industry, and for the first time we have got something that promises to help him."

Agriculture, Senator Capper said, always has been the basis of American prosperity.

"This country goes up and down as agriculture goes," he continued, "and increased purchasing power on the part of the farmer will be reflected almost immediately in all branches of business."

Thus, expecting dollar wheat by the end of the year, Senator Capper looks for corresponding increases in all lines of business. Senator Capper characterized President Roosevelt as offering the country the leadership it needs.

He saw the powers which the Congress has given the President as necessary, both with regard to the national and the international situations.

"If the World Economic Conference succeeds," he said, "the governmental control given temporarily to the President will be almost necessary to enable the United States to coöperate with the rest of the world in solving economic problems. If the conference fails, then this control is probably necessary to enable us to hold our own in the struggle resultant from world-wide nationalism."

When asked his attitude with regard to World War debts, Senator Capper said he would "have to be shown" that readjustments were necessary to economic recovery.

"If readjustments are shown to be to our advantage in international relations and in furthering our economic recovery inside our own borders," he said, "I will not stand in the way of such readjustments."

Chicago Gets First View of New Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20—After nearly five years of preparation, the Museum of Science and Industry, founded by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, opened its doors yesterday for a preview of the first completed section. The public will be welcomed on July 1.

Thus a temporary structure of the first Chicago World's Fair, now restored in stone, is opened as a permanent museum during the second Chicago exposition. The ceremony was a quiet one. The museum, it seems, is able to speak for itself for this is the kind of exhibit hall which may make itself heard. Soon after Mayor Edward J. Kelley and Mr. Rufus Abbott, president of the museum, had finished simple dedicatory addresses, the "life sized" machinery in the exhibit halls began to whirr and buzz and thump like a great industrial plant.

The museum represents an investment of about $8,000,000. A bond issue of $5,000,000 for the restoration of the building was voted by a section of the city, and a minimum of $3,000,000 was given by Mr. Rosenwald for installations with the assurance that more would be available if needed.

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Mrs. Linda Latzke, California.
Mrs. Emma K. Wells, Minnesota.
Miss May C. Irving, New York.
Elmer Martin, New York.
Matthew Laffer, New York.
Mrs. Dorothy L. Laffer, New York.
Mrs. Nellie R. Eggers, California.
Mrs. A. T. Burns, California.
Bert Wheatley Jr., California.
Edward Clayton Snyder, California.
Mrs. Ella Burch, Connecticut.
W. F. Baker, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Virginia H. Baley, Illinois.
J. Stanley Baley, Illinois.
L. G. Kale, North Carolina.
Gerard Paolucci, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Florence M. Erskine, Maine.
Miss Ruth H. Crowell, Maine.
Mrs. Ethel Tate, New York.
Ann Elizabeth Bowman, Ottawa, Canada.
Ruth Laing Bowman, Ottawa, Canada.
Charles A. Bowman, Ottawa, Canada.
W. Dorr Legg, New York.
A. C. Stanton, Illinois.
Mrs. Mae Copland Flamhaft, New York.
Miss Vivian Klamhaft, Massachusetts.
Miss Jean Flamhaft, New York.
Harry Flamhaft, New York.

Corn, 'Taters and Sich Pay President Profit

Lower Left—By Mattie Edwards Hewitt. All Others THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN IT COMES TO FARM RELIEF, ROOSEVELT KNOWS

Top, Left to Right—View of Roosevelt's Peach Orchard, Which Includes 2000 Bearing Trees. President Roosevelt, on a Visit to Warm Springs, Pruning a Tree on the Forestry Section of the Farm. Rigid Rules of Forest Preservation on His Land Have Been in Force Since the President Bought the Land. Bottom, Left to Right—E. B. Doyle, Who Has Just Resigned as Manager of the Roosevelt Farm, After Eight Years, to Accept an Appointment as United States Marshal of the Middle Georgia District, Is Illustrating the Growth in Three Years of One of 5000 Pines Which Mr. Roosevelt Ordered Planted. Herd of 125 Fine Beef Cattle on the Roosevelt Farm. Inset—Otis Moore, 38-Year-Old "Dirt Farmer" of Pine Mountain, Where the Farm Is Located, Who Is the New Manager of the Farm. Moore Served as Doyle's Assistant for Several Years.

Roosevelt Flair for Planning Makes His Farm in Georgia Pay

Must Be Self-Sustaining, He Said Eight Years Ago on Buying Warm Springs 2000-Acre Tract, and He Has 'Made Good' on Pronouncement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., June 20—An exemplification of President Roosevelt's policy of national planning is his 2000-acre farm here surrounding his part-time home, "The Little White House."

Mr. Roosevelt's farm may well be referred to as his agricultural experiment station, for it was here that he tested and proved many of his ideas that have became a part of his scheme for the rehabilitation of the nation.

Eight years ago Mr. Roosevelt purchased the tract, and declared that "it must be self-sustaining." Today it is one of the most profitable enterprises of its size in the country.

Since he bought the land, Mr. Roosevelt constantly has supervised the planning of crops—during his visits here or through instruction by mail or wire to his managers of the farm.

His success in the venture is a story of intelligent and economical action. Most of the accessories and surplus equipment usually found on the farms of successful men have no place in the Roosevelt plan. There are no fine and expensive barns and under the President's order, there will be none; there are no sheds filled with costly machinery, nor power lines running here and there to impress the visitor and furnish illumination for tired farm hands at the end of busy days. When Mr. Roosevelt determined to become a farmer, he said:

"The farm has got to pay for itself. We must be good neighbors, work with them, help them with their problems and accept their help with ours."

When Mr. Roosevelt took charge of the farm, there were 22,000 peach-bearing trees. Within a short time, however, he ordered all but 2000 of them destroyed due to their diseased condition and the fact that diseases infesting peach trees under prevailing climatic conditions were expensive to control.

Cotton, in itself, likewise proved to be unprofitable. No money was lost on the crop, but under prices at the present time, Mr. Roosevelt immediately decided to cut the acreage and diversify his program.

He called into conference Mr. W. T. Bennett, beef cattle specialist of the Georgia agricultural extension service. Combining his ideas with the recommendations of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Roosevelt decided upon a herd of beef cattle large enough to graze the rugged hilltop of the farm. Mr. Roosevelt bought a few native scrub cows, a registered shorthorn bull, and by process of breeding, he produced a herd of 125 superior beef cattle. He also bought several registered Hereford bulls.

Five years ago, Mr. Roosevelt cleared five acres of land and planted 5000 grape vines. In the third year, the grapes netted enough money to pay for the entire cost of production. There was, in fact, a small profit left over. In the following years, the vineyard has averaged 15 tons of grapes a year, sold on the Atlanta market at 17½ cents a pound.

The products of 10 acres of tomatoes and 10 acres of sweet potatoes go to the Atanta markets and to those near Warm Springs.

Mr. Roosevelt's national policy of forest preservation also has been rigidly followed on his farm. Trees are trimmed and protected where and when needed, but they never are destroyed. Three years ago 5000 North Carolina white pines were planted, and this year another 5000 will be planted.

Mr. Otis Moore, 38-year-old dirt farmer, who for years served as Mr. Doyle's assistant, now is the President's manager. Mr. Moore believes the farm will show even greater profits this year.

Lake George

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Clever U. S. Girls Accept Inferiority, Chinese Girl Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Miss Chen, daughter of the Chinese Consul-General for China in Australia, told the Feminist Club, Sydney, that in America some of the girl students go to college to get a degree but many of them go to get a husband.

"I spent five of the happiest years of my life at an American university," added the Chinese girl. "The American girls are cleverer than the American boys and the cleverer they are the more they silently submit to masculine superiority. It doesn't take long for an American girl to learn that she must look up to the mighty male if she does not want to frighten him away.

"She must let him be witty, even at her own expense. She must smile at his attempts at brilliance, however clumsy they may be, and she must stand amazed at his knowledge though she knows that his thinking is of the most commonplace."

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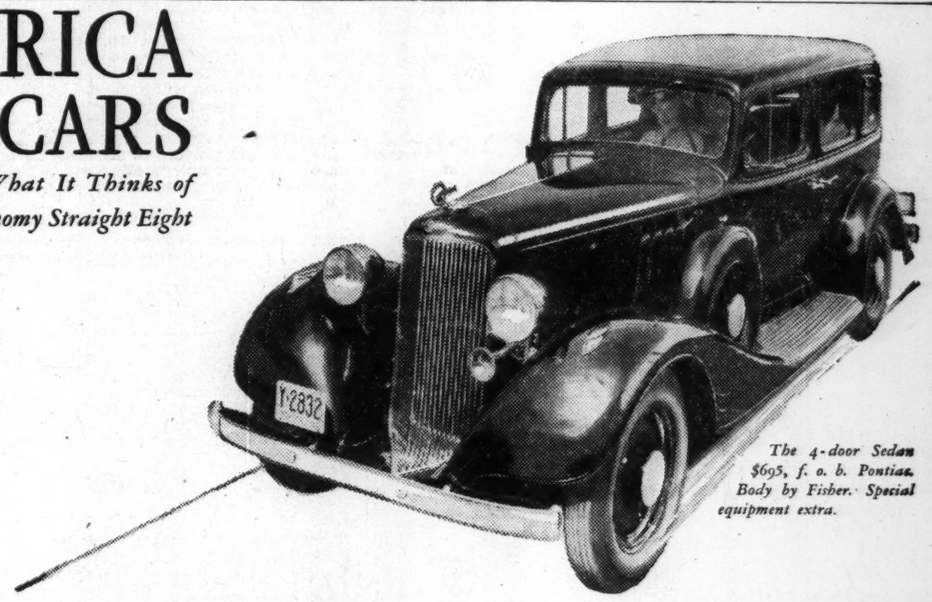
—and Here is What It Thinks of Pontiac—the Economy Straight Eight



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One of the truths of business is that Success is proof of value.

This sales record of Pontiac—the Economy Straight Eight—therefore, is important to every prospective car buyer in the low price field.

America knows cars—and when the American public goes for a car the way it is going for the Economy Straight Eight Pontiac, *you know* that the car is *right*. Especially in a year like this, when everybody is out for *Value*.

Balanced Value the Cause of Pontiac's Popularity

You may ask what is balanced value? It is simply this—that Pontiac is a car so well designed, so carefully engineered, so honestly built—with all its parts so well balanced, that it goes on giving carefree service for many more thousands of miles than are possible with a lesser car.

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Gang Activities Investigation In State Proposed

Sawyer Asks Legislature for Appointment of Special Commission

Establishment of a special commission to recommend the enactment of legislation "as will enable the Commonwealth to punish adequately those guilty of crime," with special reference to the activities of gangsters, was asked of the Massachusetts Legislature today by Mr. Roland D. Sawyer, Representative of Ware.

In a resolve filed with the House covering this subject, Mr. Sawyer asked that the commission making this study be composed of the Senate and House chairmen of the joint committee on judiciary, the Attorney-General of the State and one member each to be appointed by the Governor, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House. The commission would make a study and report to the next Legislature.

In filing his resolve Mr. Sawyer said, "To secure a decent amount of law and order should be the concern of the state government. The next Legislature should be able to consider an answer to the challenge of the gangster, and I ask a nonpartisan commission of capable leaders to draft such legislation."

By a vote of 94 to 83 the House today, under suspension of rules, ordered to a third reading a resolve to provide for an investigation by a special commission of the rates charged by gas and electric companies doing business within the state.

The Senate placed itself squarely on record today in favor of retaining the present motor vehicle liability insurance law, when, by a roll-call vote of 25 to 7 it refused to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill providing for the establishment of a financial responsibility system of insurance.

After five hours of sometimes heated debate the Senate yesterday refused to order to a third reading the resolve requesting Gov. Joseph B. Ely to remove Judge Arthur P. Stone as justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex. This action defeats the resolve which the House put through last Wednesday by a roll call vote of 130 to 75.

The House Ways and Means Committee reported favorably the bill under which the number of taxicab licenses issued in Boston shall be determined by the Public Utilities Commission. Under the present law, the number is fixed by the police commissioner.

Two vetoes of Governor Ely were overridden by the House. Both dealt with the compensation to state employees on account of injuries received during the period of their employment.

The first veto was that of a resolve for the payment of $400, and was overridden by a vote of 211 to 5. The second was of a resolve for a payment of 30$7. The Governor's veto was overridden in this case by a roll call vote of 223 to 4.

By a vote of 117 to 11 the House passed to be engrossed the bill for the regulation of trucks by the Public Utilities Commission. A substitute offered by Representative Elmer C. Nelson of Milford was rejected.

Dartmouth Honors Nine At 164th Commencement

HANOVER, N. H., June 20 (AP)—Sir George Halsey Perley, K. C. M. G., member of the Canadian Parliament, and Dr. Walter Damrosch, world-renowned musician and former conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, were among the nine recipients of honorary degrees today at Dartmouth College's 164th commencement. Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins conferred the degrees.

The senior class numbered 446, the largest graduating class in Dartmouth history. Honorary degrees and their recipients were: Sir George Perley, Mr. Walter W. Stewart, economist, and Mr. Fred A. Howland, president of the National Life Insurance Company, LL.D.; Mr. Robert Frost, poet and professor of English at Amherst College; Mr. Leon B. Richardson, professor of chemistry at Dartmouth, Litt. D.; Dr. Charles S. Little, organizer and superintendent of Letchworth Village, D. Sc.; Mr. Charles W. Newhall, headmaster of the Shattuck School at Fairbault, Minn., and Mr. Fletcher H. Swift, professor of education in the University of California, Doctor of Pedagogy, and Dr. Walter Damrosch, Doctor of Music.

Tonight at the Pops

"Queen of Sheba," March ..... Gounod
"Der Freischütz," Overture ..... Weber
"April Yellow," Waltz ..... Repper
"Sylvia," Ballet Suite ..... Delibes
"In the Pyrenees" ..... Calla
"Liebestraum" ..... Liszt-Herbert
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Melody," Excerpts ..... Romberg
Moment Musical ..... Schubert
"Faust," Bacchanale ..... Gounod

Wellesley Graduates 316 Girls at Exercise

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 20 (AP)—Graduating Wellesley College seniors were told yesterday by Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, that they were going into a "revolutionary era—a new and rapidly changing environment where it would be vain to be guided wholly by the past."

"Productivity of the machine has been permitted to run amuck, has not been harnessed to the needs of society which it has helped to complicate," he said. "Failure to translate scientific and technical advance into human values is at the bottom of the revolutionary temper so prevalent today." Dr. Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of the college, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon 316 girls. It was Wellesley's fifty-fifth commencement.

School Rating System Reviewed in Boston

A thorough review of the entire rating system now in vogue in Boston public schools, to apply to marks given to teachers as well as pupils, was launched last night by Mr. William A. Reilly, chairman of the Boston school committee at a meeting of that group.

Mr. Reilly declared that this review will simplify the present marking system and will form the basis of a "new deal" for teacher and pupil. Coöperation of the schools in East Boston was asked by a delegation from that district for the celebration of the 100th anniversary. Previous to July 4, 1833, East Boston was known as Noddles Island.

Charles Dennee Honored At Boston Conservatory

Mr. Walter R. McClure became the first Master of Music from the New England Conservatory of Music at the commencement exercises of the conservatory today.

Ninety degrees and diplomas were awarded. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Lewis Perry, principal of Phillips Academy, Exeter. The address followed a concert. Last night several hundred alumni of the conservatory gathered in George W. Brown Hall to honor Mr. Charles Dennee, who is rounding out his fiftieth year as a member of the school faculty. A program of Mr. Dennee's compositions was given.

Brown Awards Degrees To Class of 392 Men

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20 (AP)—At its 165th annual commencement yesterday, Brown University awarded 392 degrees in course upon men and women of the class of 1933, and conferred these honorary degrees: LL. D., Benjamin N. Cardozo, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; Norman S. Dike, justice of the New York Supreme Court; Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby College, and Harold H. Swift of Swift & Co. D. D., Dr. Daniel Clarence Holtom, Yokohama. Sc. D., the late Prof. Frederic Poole Gorham of Brown and Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard. Litt. D., Miss Eva La Gallienne, actress. M. A., Charles A. Selden, New York and Jefferson Shiel, Philadelphia.

Textile Executives To Study at M. I. T.

As a result of the renewed activity in the textile industry, special interest is being shown in the courses for textile executives and research directors to be given this summer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This work, which will be based on the most advanced knowledge in textile microscopy and technical analysis, will also include opportunities for laboratory research on special problems of the industry. The course will be offered from July 26 to Sept. 6, under the direction of Prof. Edward R. Schwarz.

Students may round out the courses with laboratory experiments, for which there are unusually complete facilities at the institute. There is also complete equipment for studying textiles in polarized light. The courses may be taken separately or simultaneously. Research students may devote their time entirely to physical testing, to textile microscopy, or to both subjects.

Tufts College Gives Degree to Dr. Lowell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., June 20—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president of Harvard University, received from Tufts College yesterday the degree of LL. D., the highest degree within the power of the college to bestow. Six other honorary degrees and 458 degrees in courses were conferred at the seventy-sixth annual commencement exercises.

The honorary degrees and recipients were: Donald Ross MacJennett, teacher and organizer of schools abroad; Marie Danforth Page, artist; Frederick Edward Town, newspaper manager, and Mabel Wheeler Daniels, composer, M. A.; Fenwick Lassell Leavitt, D. D., and Louis Eusebe Phaneuf, physician, D. Sc.

Harvard Crimson to Issue Summer School Editions

Summer school students at Harvard University are to have a new weekly publication this year, published by officers of the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily newspaper. This is the first time in its 60 years of publication that the Crimson has issued a summer paper, though according to Dr. N. Henry Black, director of the summer session, the need for such a paper has long been felt.

Approximately 2000 students are expected to attend this year, about three-fifths of whom have never been in Cambridge before. The first issue of the Crimson will appear on July 6, the opening day of the summer school session, and will be given free to all. In addition to news, columns will be regularly devoted to special educational, social and athletic activities, with a guide column to entertainments.

Boston Imports Heavy

Nearly $2,000,000 of merchandise from overseas entered the port of Boston for immediate consumption, during the week ended June 17, and $651,493 more came in for storage in bonded warehouses until needed, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs.

Germany's Labor Delegate Leaves Geneva Session

Seat Refused to Ley on Ground of Allegation of Racial Remarks

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 20—For the second time this year Germany withdrew from a Geneva assemblage when its representative yesterday on instructions from Berlin walked out of the International Labor Conference. Not since Germany left the Disarmament Conference last autumn has the Reich reacted so forcibly against a position in which it finds itself here.

Although the Italian workers' delegate, like his German colleague, had been refused a seat in the conference by the credentials committee, the Italian delegation remains in Geneva and the Italian president of the conference, Signor G. de Michelis, was one of the signers of a stiff note in reply to the German complaint.

Denies Racial Remarks

At the bottom of the dispute is the refusal of workers' delegates from most countries to accept Dr. Robert Ley, director of the Arbeits front and member of the Reichstag, as spokesman for organized labor in Germany. Dr. Ley was refused a seat in a stormy session of the workers' group conference, and now complains of "extremely offensive remarks" made against him there.

Then reports were published in Geneva papers of a statement alleged to have been made by Dr. Ley which, because of "racial" sentiments expressed, offended numerous South American delegates. Dr. Ley has repudiated these remarks. In face of this and other alleged affronts the German delegation has left the conference and most of its members have returned home.

The official conference replying to German complaints maintains that all of the incidents to which the Germans object took place outside official meetings of the conference and were not brought to the notice of officers. The German declaration has been referred to a committee for consideration.

Ever since the Fascist régime was established in Italy, the workers group at labor conferences has contested the right of the Italian labor delegation to speak for organized workers from that country. Now that the National Socialist régime has been established in Germany, it takes the same attitude toward it. The question was to have come before the conference as a whole, but in view of the German withdrawal no vote may be taken.

Although withdrawing from the conference Germany has not given notice of intention to resign from the International Labor Organization which is affiliated with the League of Nations.

Yale Schools Grant 634 Course Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20—Degrees were granted to 634 seniors in Yale College, the Sheffield Scientific School and the Yale School of Engineering at Yale's graduation exercises today. A total of 453 bachelor of arts degrees and 181 bachelor of science degrees were conferred by the president, Dr. James Rowland Angell. The exercises marked the first graduation held by the Yale School of Engineering, which graduated 63 members.

Unusual interest attaches to the retirement of Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Lampson professor of English literature, who has taught at Yale for 41 years. The seniors dedicated their class book to him.

Another undergraduate honor for Professor Phelps has come from the Pundits, a literary organization. This society has presented to him several original letters written by Robert Browning, and has set up a fund in the Yale Library to be used to purchase books in his honor. Yale will celebrate its 232d commencement tomorrow.

Family Allegiance Held Cause of China Chaos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Prevalence of the family as a political unit was pictured as a dominant reason for China's present chaos by Miss Elizabeth Monjet, regional secretary of the student volunteer movement, in an address here recently.

Speaking from the viewpoint of one who has spent most of her time in China, Miss Monjet described the belief of the Chinese that his only duty is to his immediate family or to a family clan. There is no feeling of nationalism or unity among the widely diversified people, she said. She thinks the American people could help the situation by showing tolerance in dealing with the Chinese people.

Northeastern University Honors H. I. Harriman

Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, received the degree of LL. D. from Northeastern University last night at the annual commencement exercises. The same degrees were conferred on Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and Rev. Dr. Paul D. Moody, commencement orator.

Dr. Frank Palmer Speare, president of the university, also conferred degrees on 157 seniors and awarded diplomas to 20 graduates of Lincoln Institute.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming westerly.

Maine: Partly cloudy; possibly showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in west portion tonight; warmer Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy; slightly warmer; possibly showers tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy; slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer except on the southeast coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy; slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west and southwest winds over south portion; moderate northeast shifting to west over north portion; weather partly overcast; possibly showers over north portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures
All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	65	84	Montreal	66	68
Bismarck	62	82	Nantucket	62	62
Boston	64	66	New Orleans	80	98
Buffalo	66	72	New York	62	80
Calgary	46	72	Norfolk, Va.	76	84
Charleston	82	88	North Platte	68	96
Chicago	74	96	Philadelphia	68	84
Cincinnati	76	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	104
Denver	64	88	Pittsburgh	74	86
Eastport, Me.	52	52	Portland, Me.	60	64
Honolulu, T.H.		80	Raleigh	82	94
7 p.m. June19	74		St. Louis	78	96
Hatteras	80	82	St. Paul	78	98
Helena, Mont.	54	82	Salt Lake City	62	92
Huron, S. D.	72	102	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	78	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	76
Kansas City	80	94	Seattle	52	70
Key West	76	82	Tampa	74	90
Los Angeles	56	80	Washington	76	84
Memphis	78	94	Wichita, Kan.	74	94
Miami, Fla.	78	82	Williston, N.D.	60	80

A—9 a. m. June 20.
B—Maximum June 19.

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday 10:31 p. m., Wednesday 11:07 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

Events Tonight

Harvard University: Supper in houses and dancing in Lowell and Eliot House, 9:15; Instrumental and Glee Club concert, triangle in front of Kirkland House, 8:15.

Supper, William V. Ward Association, Mary E. Curley School, 6:30.

Twelfth annual convention, New England Bakers' Association: Banquet and dance, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 6:30.

Senior class banquet, Boston Teachers' College, Hotel Puritan, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Events Tomorrow

Harvard University: Meeting, President and Fellows of Harvard College, University 5, 10; special meeting, Board of Overseers, University Hall, 2; sixty-second annual meeting and dinner, Harvard Dental Alumni Association, Hotel Somerset, 6.

Radcliffe College: Commencement exercises, Mr. Owen D. Young, author of Young Plan, speaker, Sanders Theater, 11.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Landscape Paintings, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, surprise program, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Fourth annual picnic outing: Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution, Dr. Franklin P. Shumway, president of Hillside School, speaker, entertainment by boys at school, school grounds, Marlboro, all day.

Meeting, Marblehead Garden Club, Mrs. Harold J. Plimpton, speaker, 16 Washington Square, Marblehead, 3.

Exhibition of flowers in shadow boxes, Hingham Garden Club, Old Ordinary, Hingham, 3 to 10.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, April 30 to July 30 from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, William Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of mater colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of Hokusai and Hiroshige, bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Through June.

Boston Art Club—Members' exhibition of oils. Through June 24.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Old master prints.

Foster Bros.—General summer exhibition.

Grace Horne Galleries — General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Audubon prints of bird life.

W. J. Gardner Galleries — Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.

Holman's Print Shop — General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists — Annual spring members' exhibition. Through June 30.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club—Oil paintings of flowers, by Jane M. Grau. Through June.

Scherpe Studio—General print show.

Copley Society—Oils and water colors by Grace Evelyn Brown. Through June.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

California Oil Output

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20—California crude oil output for the week ended June 17 averaged 478,750 barrels daily, up 8050 over the previous week, according to California Oil World.

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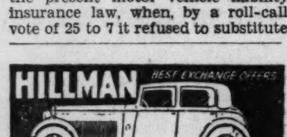
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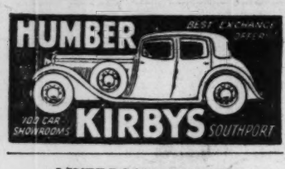
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Emigrants Honor 'The Old Country' At World's Fair

Sweden Day Began Series of National Festivals for Foreign-Born

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20—Fired by a patriotism to do honor to the "old country," and yet stirred to blazon their record of achievement in the new, thousands of nationals of more than 30 countries now living in all parts of the United States have planned national day celebrations at a Century of Progress, the Chicago world's fair. The series began yesterday with the Swedish celebration.

Like an old settlers' picnic grown to grand and glorious proportions each jubilation is scheduled to draw countrymen from both the Old World and the New. From California and New York, from Minnesota, Missouri, and points between, special trains have been arranged to bring the foreign-born and their descendants to their national day festivals. Special tours are slated to bring delegations from European countries to join the residents here on their one big day.

Men and women born in some far-away section of the globe who have helped to build up whole districts of cities in the United States, others who have tilled the soil of the prairies, and thousands of the younger generations who have forged ahead in the professions are expected.

Planned for Four Years

To many, these national days are like a dream come true. They are the culmination of four years of planning under the direction of Maj. Felix J. Streyckmans, in charge of the foreign participation at the world's fair.

The governing committee under Major Streyckmans, composed of one person from each national group, has reached out through various subcommittees to foreign language newspapers and organizations of foreign-born.

For the entertainment of the visitors Soldier Field, the Civic Stadium, seating 150,000 people, has been engaged for the larger gatherings and the Court of the Hall of States at the exposition, with its semicircular background of colorful state buildings, for smaller ones. Here ambassadors, ministers and consuls will speak. There will be pageants, choral singing, dancing in national costumes and athletics.

The Scandinavians started the ball rolling with Swedish Day yesterday. Count Folke Bernadotte came from Sweden to give the personal greetings of King Gustav V.

Thousands of Swedish people from all walks of life and from many parts of the United States streamed into the fair grounds throughout the entire day. Some had only lived in this country a few months. Others had lived here too long to recall which costume came from which province in the old country, or the exact words of the old Swedish songs.

A colorful parade stretched all the way across a bridge over the world's fair lagoon composed of all types of Swedish organizations. The silver helmets of the Vikings sparkled under a midday sun followed by blue crowns above shimmering satin gowns. Girls in peasant costumes with white aprons companioned men in velvet jackets.

The stage for the musical festival in the evening was presided over by two regal-looking women, each sitting in a thronelike chair—one "Columbia" in flowing satin, red, white and blue, and the other, "Svea," in yellow and blue. Later they enacted a little tableau to symbolize the friendship between the United States and Sweden.

But not all were merely visitors. Some had come to participate in the programs.

The chorus of 800 voices in the American Union of Swedish Singers was really a composite of 63 choruses from many states. The organization is holding its tenth quadrennial convention, the first having been organized 40 years ago at Chicago's first world's fair. Then it had 15 choruses. Now it has 63 choruses drawn from many American cities, according to Mr. Fred Bolling, president.

Norwegians Honored

During the day it is estimated that 43,000 people filed in long waiting lines through the Swedish pavilion, where they could see a model of a tiny vessel, the Calmare Nyzkoj, which, it is declared, brought over the first group of Swedish immigrants to this country in 1638. Beside it stands the Kungsholm, the Queen of modern Swedish steamers. In costume, a Swedish-American girl representing Columbia and a Swedish girl representing Svea enacted a tableau to symbolize the friendship and coöperation between the two countries.

The climax of Norwegian Day today is the expected arrival of the Söriandet, a Norwegian training ship for future merchant marine captains which has made the long journey across the Atlantic. Thousands of little lapel buttons have been sold to Norwegians which entitle them to go on board the Government vessel and which allow them a seat in the court of the Hall of States to hear the official Norwegian music festival.

On Danish Day, tomorrow, the voice of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark, is to be radiocast from that country to a Century of Progress. The Danes gathered at the fair are to hear radiocasts also of a speech from the Premier of Denmark, and remarks in person from other notable Danes.

Finnish bands and choruses from Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, and Virginia will furnish the music interspersed with speeches by prominent Finns for the celebration of Finnish Day, June 23. On the preceding day all Scandinavians will join in a united jubilee.

Czechoslovaks have reserved two days at the fair—Sokol Day, on June 25 when 3000 Czechs will perform simultaneously in Soldier Field, and Aug. 20, the official Czech Day.

Dutch Aids to America

Hollanders will add an overlooked chapter to the early history of Chicago when they tell, on Aug. 31, what the Dutch accomplished in pioneer days in Illinois and Michigan.

A pageant telling of the progress of the Armenians through the centuries will mark the most important part of Armenian Day, July 1. Noted Armenian opera singers from New York and Boston are scheduled to supply the music.

Yugoslavs in choral societies and singing clubs in different cities have been practicing songs for several months in order that 2000 voices may rise in Soldier Field singing Yugoslav songs on July 2. One thousand men in native costume coming from many parts of the United States will make up a Tamburica stringed orchestra, the type usually heard only in the Balkans.

"The Romance of a People," a Biblical and dramatic pageant recounting 40 centuries of Jewish history, enacted by a cast of 3500 Jewish people will be the main feature of the Jewish Day, July 3. On an enormous stage specially built for the purpose at Soldier Field and having a depth of 200 feet and a width of 180 feet with Solomon's temple in the background, the cast of 3500 will enact the pageant.

English to Play Cricket

The English are planning a whole week of cricket and rugby beginning Aug. 30. Teams from the University of Cambridge in England and from Wisconsin and Missouri are to compete. Members of the Scottish Clans and Caledonian Societies from Canada and the United States have planned to arrive for Scottish Day. Both the Welsh and the Irish each have special days.

The Germans are celebrating on Aug. 13 with German gymnastics, and singing. The Swiss will commemorate the independence of Switzerland on Aug. 6. An air flotilla of 24 seaplanes flying over from Rome is expected on Italian Day. On Polish Day, July 22, a spectacular pageant having 5000 in the cast will depict the history of Poland and the part Poles have played in American progress.

For later in the summer and autumn other outstanding programs are scheduled by the American Indians, Hungarians, Austrians, Bulgarians, French, French-Canadians, Syrians, Assyrians, Ukrainians, Chinese, Greeks, Japanese, Roumanians, Belgians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Mexicans and Cubans.

"To many of these people," said Major Streyckmans, "coming to Chicago is like coming back to their own home folks. In no American city, I believe, are the foreign people so diversified. Here there are whole colonies of foreign-born to welcome their visiting countrymen."

Mobile Drys to Wage Battle Against Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., June 20—Dry forces of Mobile have taken a firm stand in their battle against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment by setting up headquarters in a local down-town building.

The Alliance Against Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, foreseeing a hard fight against the wets of Alabama, announced through its chairman, Mrs. Lillian Dixon, that Mr. Clark W. Booth, former newspaper man, would be in charge of headquarters. Captains for each ward and precinct in the city and county will be named, and arrangements are being made for several county meetings. Dry organizations are being perfected in the various parts of Mobile County with hopes of this area being one of the dry strongholds of Alabama.

Florsheim Shoe's First Half

CHICAGO, June 20—Florsheim Shoe Company for six months ended April 30, 1933, is expected to show net profit of approximately $175,000 after depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, compared with a net [illegible] $3740 in the six months ended April 30, 1932.

Wyoming Flowers And Gardens Help Men on Road Back

(Continued from Page 1)

Rawlins prison to work on the farm. They are simply put on their honor not to escape and are given double time off for the period they are employed there. They like it, so they stay.

While only about one-fifth of the total prison population is employed on the farm at present, it is hoped to increase this proportion as time goes on, so that the farm will become increasingly effective in getting the men out from behind "the walls" and into an atmosphere more conducive, in the opinion of Warden Roach and Mr. De Boer, towards reform and good citizenship.

At present, besides benefiting the men there, the farm has proven valuable in that being transferred to it is considered quite a goal to strive for by the men in the prison.

However, Mr. De Boer did not neglect the Rawlins prison. Around it he established a prison park, the only park at present in the city, and this is greatly enjoyed by the citizens as well as the prisoners. The garden features a lily pond and many beautiful perennials. It has also proved to many residents in this high, western section of the State that many varieties of trees and plants not supposed to be hardy will grow there if given plenty of water, and if the stock is home grown and not shipped in from some less severe climate.

Girls Plant Flowers

Perhaps the most arresting job of beautifcation was accomplished at the Girls' Industrial Institute at Sheridan. The broad lawns, the abundant and attractive flower gardens, and a greenhouse are all cared for by the girls, and according to Mrs. Minnie J. Martin, superintendent, "they love it."

Under a plan developed by Mr. De Boer, the girls planted great quantities of flowers and shrubs, and now the place takes on added attractiveness yearly. In addition to their other work, the girls can considerable food grown on the other institutions, principally the prison farm, and this is distributed back to the institutions, thus the plan of exchange of services and food is carried out throughout practically all the institutions.

The ultimate aim is to raise everything needed by the institutions in the food line right on the grounds and this aim has nearly been achieved already.

Institutions Trade Food

The four principal groups are located in different parts of the State so that things which are not easily grown at one place may be raised on another. Also, as in the case of the girls' institute, where the charges cannot do extensive labor of a farm nature, they can exchange services in the way of canning and preserving.

But even the places where very little labor could be done, such as the training school near Landers, and the hospitals at Basin and Evanston, benefited by having beautiful grounds and gardens installed which occupy those patients who find it convenient to work or "putter" around in the yards a little.

The heads of the institutions say that the effect of giving these people a little plot of beauty, some evidence of the abundant richness of the earth, and the goodness and attractiveness of growing things has been tremendously beneficial.

And so it has been that with gardens the State of Wyoming has taken a long forward step toward solving its prison problem, its problem of economically supplying food to its various institutions, toward giving useful employment to many of its charges, and toward raising the general morale of those staying at its institutions. These are important problems for any state. Wyoming is delighted to have found an answer.

Research Declared Road to Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20—The progress of the natural and social sciences alike during the past century is but a foretaste of what is to come in the future, now that the road to scientific discovery has been opened, it was agreed by prominent men of science who opened the international science congress here last night in connection with a Century of Progress exposition.

Great scientific advances, bringing "new ways of extending beauty, truth, and the humane spirit among the races of mankind," are sure to come in the near future, was the opinion expressed in the keynote address by Dr. John J. Abel of Johns Hopkins University, retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, under whose auspices the congress was organized, in coöperation with the world's fair authorities.

"Thanks to the work of the natural scientists, humanity is already living in a much different world than that of 40 years ago, when Chicago held its first world's fair," declared Prof. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago, Nobel prize winner, who welcomed the foreign guests to the congress.

"It is far too early to appreciate where these discoveries may lead us," Professor Compton said, "but we can be sure they will help enlarge our aspect of the universe and give us a much more satisfying conception of the world."

Income Tax Amendment Opposed in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 20—In opening a state-wide campaign here this week, Senator Emmett Hildreth of Eutaw, director of the anti-income tax headquarters, declared ratification of the income tax amendment on July 18 would result in another special session of the Legislature "for the express purpose of imposing still more taxes on the people."

Senator Hildreth said the increase or reduction of taxes would be the main subject of the income tax amendment which will be submitted to a vote of Alabama citizens on July 18.

Cotton Industry Leads Roosevelt Way to Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

additional labor back to work while at the same time protecting the consumer against premature price rises."

The petition for adoption of the code goes into the question of technological unemployment, recommending as the only possible remedy a gradual decrease in working hours to spread out what work there is coupled with upward readjustment of wages to keep purchasing power constant.

In announcing the six deputy administrators who will conduct the hearings on the various "codes of fair competition," General Johnson explained that each deputy will be counseled by industrial, labor and consumer advisers, who will be named by each of three respective advisory boards to the administration.

Appointments made yesterday and today complete the Industrial Advisory Board and the list of six deputy administrators. The Labor Advisory Board is partially complete and the Consumers' Advisory Board is yet to be named. The lists follow:

Deputy administrators: Mr. W. L. Allen of New York, consulting metallurgist and former steel manufacturer; Prof. Earl D. Howard of Northwestern University, expert on labor relations in the clothing industry; Mr. Arthur D. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet; Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams, U. S. A., retired, chief of ordnance during the World War; Mr. K. M. Simpson, of New York, consulting engineer and metallurgist; Mr. Nelson Slater, New England cotton and rayon manufacturer.

Industrial Advisory Board: Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., General Motors; Mr. Walter C. Teagle, Standard Oil; Mr. Gerard Swope, General Electric; Mr. William J. Vereen, Moultrie, Ga., cotton manufacturer; Mr. Austin Finch, Thomasville, N. C., furniture manufacturer; Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chicago manufacturer and former chairman of the Shipping Board; Mr. Louis Kirstein, Boston industrialist.

Labor Advisory Board: Mr. Joseph Franklin, president International Boilermakers' Union; Mr. William Green, president A. F. of L.; Mr. John Frey, metal trades department, A. F. of L.; Mr. Sidney Hillman, president Amalgamated Clothing Workers; the Rev. Francis Haas, Catholic Welfare Council; Miss Rose Schneiderman, secretary Woman's Trades Union League.

A third board to be known as the consumers' advisory board, to represent the buying public, is yet to be named.

Administrative positions: Mr. Dudley Cates, Chicago insurance executive, assistant administrator for industry; Mr. Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative A. F. of L., assistant administrator for labor; Mr. Donald R. Richberg of Chicago, attorney for Association of Railway Labor Executives, chief counsel; Dr. Leo Wolman, economist and professor at Columbia University, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board; Dr. Alexander Sachs, economist and a director of the Lehman Corporation of New York, chief of the Research and Planning Division.

Dern Heads Government While Others Are Away

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—For the present, Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, is the acting head of the Government in Washington.

President Roosevelt is on a vacation cruise. Vice-President Garner is at his home in Uvalde, Texas.

Secretary Hull is attending the London Economic Conference.

Secretary Woodin is in New York. Thus, under the order of Cabinet succession, Mr. Dern is at the head of the Government.

Georgia Governor Places Capital Under Martial Law

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge ruled in part of the capital with state troopers today under a proclamation of martial law, and the commissioner he designated a one-man highway board after ousting two other members in a budget dispute, and sought a way to pay 1300 employees without salaries since April 1.

The Governor, returning from New York to find approximately $2,500,000 in highway funds tied up by injunction by highway officials who refused to comply with his orders to discharge five engineers, took charge yesterday by calling out the national guard and seizing the highway department and other executive offices.

Troopers patrolled the Capitol, the near-by Highway Department Building and the Executive mansion. In addition, highway property and offices in various sections of the State will be taken over by the military as fast as troops can be dispatched.

Funds to Aid Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20—The present impasse between the highway board and Gov. Eugene Talmadge, which resulted yesterday in the Georgia Highway Department, the Capitol and other state property being put under martial law by the Governor, can in no way affect the work of the highway department on projects with federal funds, according to Capt. J. W. Barnett, chairman.

Federal funds of about $10,000,000 soon will be available for use on Georgia's highways as a result of the industry recovery bill recently approved by Congress, Captain Barnett stated he had been informed by federal officials.

Approximately $6,000,000 of such funds will be used on new highways in the State, the work to start within four weeks, Captain Barnett stated.

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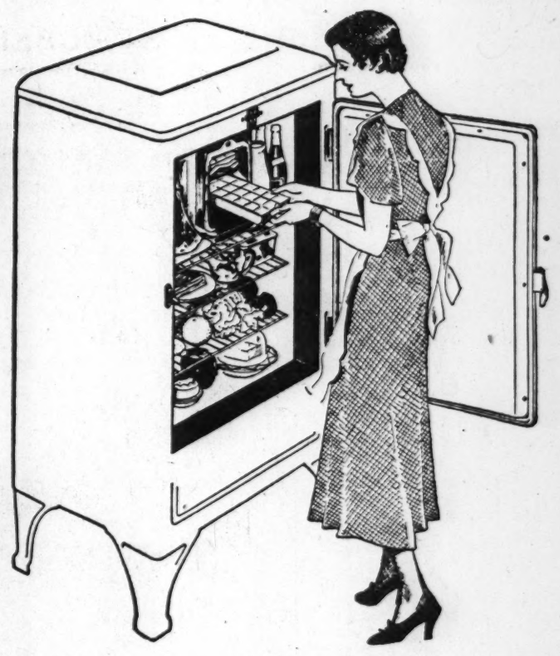

The thirty-three Edison Shops join in presenting the new FRIGIDAIRE to Edison Service Customers. It is now on display in your own neighborhood shop.

You will notice first the conservative beauty of its styling. Then, open the door and see the larger storage space, the extra room for tall bottles, the porcelain interior finish. Notice the automatic defroster, finger-tip ice tray release, and other FRIGIDAIRE refinements.

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PLUS $2.50 FREIGHT

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Progress in Education

Classes Held On Mt. Rainier

High-School Boys and Girls Find First-Class Teacher in Ranger-Naturalist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

THE educational department of Mount Rainier National Park gives particular attention to boys and girls of high-school age. With a classroom groundwork in natural history, these youngsters have an active liking for nature knowledge. They are quick to grasp the significance of interpretations proffered by ranger - naturalists. These boys and girls have abundant energy for the hikes to the summits of peaks surrounding the base of the great volcanic cone, from which vantage points the far-flung record of the erosive power of the glaciers may be observed and studied with a realization of magnitude impossible in the classroom.

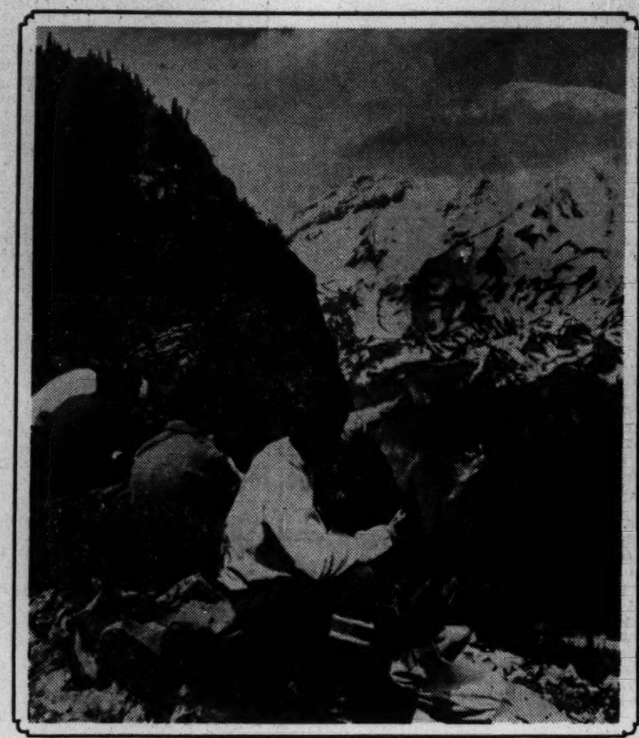
Mount Rainier National Park is surpassed by none in the variety and magnitude of its natural history features. Rising 14,408 feet above the waters of Puget Sound, which reach nearly to its feet, "the Mountain" is a stupendous monument of ancient volcanic activity. Twenty-eight glaciers with an ice area in excess of 4 square miles make Rainier's the most extensive and most accessible glacial system in the United States. From the giant trees and the semitropical luxuriance of the great coniferous forests at the base of the peak, to the arctic-alpine lichens the mountain goats and ptarmigans of the wind-swept ridges surrounded by eternal snow, Mt. Rainier is a wonderland of plans and animals, an outdoor university of nature lore.

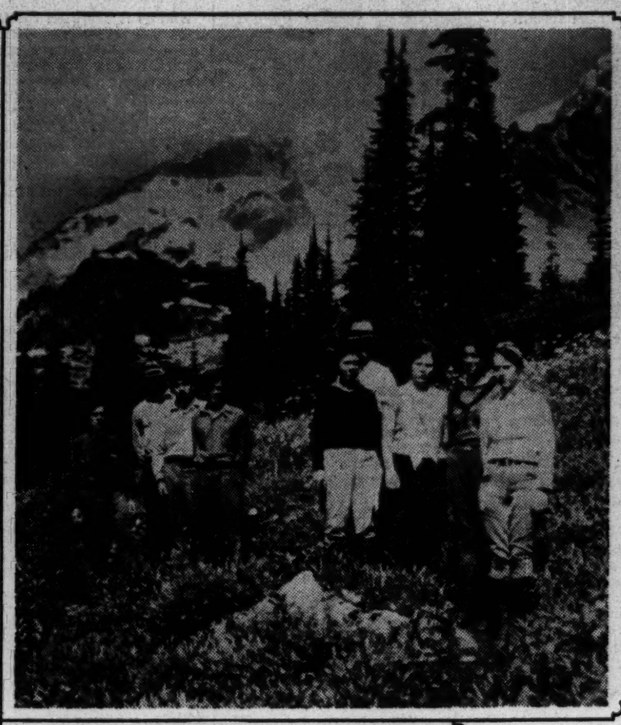
The park service includes trailside talks, flower displays, methods of tree identification, studies of glacial activity, and other specific phases of educational work with young people. The ranger-naturalists are thoroughly trained in all branches of natural history. They are carefully selected for pleasing personality, ability to make clear and understandable explanations, and for ability to handle parties on the trails. High character ideals make them worthy leaders for young people.

Numerous instances are on record of young people who have persuaded their parents to remain in the park much longer than planned in order that they might take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the government nature-guide service. In one case a family with four children, three of high-school age, came to spend a week-end in the park. So interested were the youngsters that their parents permitted them to remain alone throughout the following week, the father returning for them at the end of that time. Thus they were able to go on all of the ranger-naturalist conducted field trips, and also to make a detailed study of the features marked on the nature trails.

There is a growing appreciation among high-school teachers of the value of the national parks as outdoor education areas. Several hundred teachers throughout the United States have requested that their names be kept on the mailing list of "Nature Notes From Mount Rainier National Park," a monthly bulletin issued by the park naturalist. Art classes of one of the large Seattle high schools have asked to be permitted to submit illustrations for this bulletin. Requests from high schools for slide-illustrated lectures on Mt. Rainier have become so numerous that the park naturalist plans to prepare a number of sets of slides which natural science teachers may borrow. A troop of Boy Scouts from Swarthmore, Penna., who made a tour of the national parks in the summer of 1932, visited Mt. Rainier in July. During their stay, a ranger-naturalist accompanied the boys, pointing out and interpreting for them the features of geological and biological interest and importance.

The majority of high schools are well equipped to bring to the student a clear understanding of the natural sciences. The motion picture in conjunction with textbook and laboratory has proved to be of considerable value. Now comes the study of nature "in place" through the medium of the National Park Service. In the Pacific Northwest, high-school students are being encouraged to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the many outstanding natural features to be found on Mt. Rainier.





By Marler's—The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—On the Eagle Peak Trail, While the Party Pauses to Rest, the Ranger-Naturalist Explains the Various Glaciers That Are Gradually Tearing Down the Old Volcano. Center—Among the Alpine Firs and Flower Fields of the Upper Hudsonian Life Zone, at an Elevation of 5000 Feet. This Group of High School Boys and Girls Spent Two Weeks in Mount Rainier National Park, Going Out Every Day With the Ranger-Naturalist. Right—Ranger-Naturalists in the Park. Lower—Group of Pennsylvania Boy Scouts With the Bus in Which They Crossed the Continent, Posing in Front of the Park Museum.

The 'Make-Up' of a Letter

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ORDER that a letter may make the favorable impression that we hope for as we drop it into the mail box, we must give thought not only to what we say and how we say it, but to certain mechanical details in its "make-up"—to heading, introduction, salutation, complimentary close, and—yes—to signature, for there is a "best way" even in the simple matter of signing one's name.

The heading is the address of the writer and the date. The introduction (to be used only in a business letter or one particularly formal in character) is the name and address of the person or group to whom the letter is being written. The best usage at present avoids abbreviations in heading and introduction. Isn't there a shade more courtesy in 314 Lombard Street, San Francisco, California, January 15, 1933, than in the curtailed 314 Lombard St., San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 15, 1933, with its suggestion of haste? There is a preference, also, for the omission of punctuation at the end of the lines in heading and introduction.

While the upper right-hand corner of the first page is the conventional place for the heading, in informal social correspondence it may be written in the lower left-hand corner of the last page, an arrangement that seems, somehow, to give a touch of intimacy to the missive. In a note to a friend living in the same town, the writer's address is sometimes omitted, and instead of the full date merely the day of the week is written in the lower left-hand corner.

Form in Salutations

Now as to salutation. In the United States, My dear Mrs. Stevens (small d in dear) is considered more formal than Dear Mrs. Stevens while the contrary holds true in British usage. In business letters use My dear Sir or Dear Sir, My dear Madam or Dear Madam, or even My dear Mr. Parke, My dear Mrs. Drake, when writing to an individual; Gentlemen or Ladies, as the case may be, when addressing a firm or other group. When considerable correspondence has passed, the more intimate Dear Mr. Parke or Dear Mrs. Drake is often used. After the salutation, a comma in the social letter; in the business letter the colon or colon and dash.

Even in business correspondence the present tendency is away from the colorless Yours truly; a note of good will enters with the more friendly Sincerely yours. For social letters we have the following phrases, grading upward in warmth of feeling and intimacy: Sincerely yours, Very sincerely yours, Cordially yours (not so well liked as formerly), Faithfully yours, Affectionately yours, Lovingly yours, Devotedly yours. Other less stereotyped phrases suited to the intimate letter will suggest themselves as occasion arises.

Signing Off

The correct form of signature for a married woman is Helen Cartwright. In a business letter, if she wishes the reply addressed to Mrs. Helen Cartwright, she should prefix her name with Mrs. in parentheses; but if it is to be addressed to Mrs. James Cartwright, that form of the name, inclosed in parentheses, should be written at the left of her signature, on the line below. An unmarried woman prefixes her signature to a business letter with Miss in parentheses: (Miss) Mary Lyon.

As a good picture is set off by right framing, so is a good letter by the right "make-up."

Future of the Bodleian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

THE relations between America and Oxford have long been intimate and happy. When, therefore, several months ago, the university decided that its great library, the Bodleian, would have to be enlarged by the erection of an extension in Broad Street, at a total cost of £944,300, it came as no surprise that the Rockefeller Fund should offer to pay three-fifths of this sum, provided that the university could raise the remainder by 1936. The authorities have now been able to announce that this condition has been fulfilled. The individual colleges of the university, at a time of considerable, though temporary, financial difficulty, have behaved very generously. All Souls has contributed £15,000, Merton £10,000, Magdalen £6000, New College £5000, Queen's £3500, Oriel £2000, and the other colleges varying amounts which have all helped to swell the total.

The national importance of the Bodleian is recognized in the fact that the Corporation of London has given £2625, while the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths has contributed £5250, and the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers £2500. In this way £245,000 has been collected, leaving a sum of £132,300 to be raised in order to qualify for the Rockefeller Fund offer. The university has guaranteed £7000 a year to cover the recurring expense of the library, and this has been accepted by the fund as equivalent to the capital sum outstanding. The stage is therefore set for work on the Bodleian extension to begin.

The cost of buildings and site will amount to £689,000, and it is unlikely that the extension will be completed before 1940. By that time the pressure on space in the Bodleian will be exceedingly severe. Already the library is filled almost to bursting. It has the copyright privilege of being entitled to a free copy of every book published in the United Kingdom, and contains 1,250,000 printed volumes, together with about 40,000 manuscripts. In Oriental manuscripts it is said to be superior to any other European library. It was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley in 1598, and endowed by him with 2000 volumes in 1603.

Though in the very front rank in reputation, the Bodleian is only eighth in size of the great libraries of the world. The other leading libraries are the Gosudarstvennaya Publichnaya Biblioteka of Leningrad, which has 4,586,645 volumes, the Bibliotheque Nationale (4,400,000), the Library of Congress, Washington (3,556,767), the British Museum (3,200,000), Harvard (2,622,400) the Berlin State Library (2,128,707) Yale (1,838,099), the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid (1,210,520), Columbia (1,092,343), and the Cambridge University Library which has 1,000,000 printed books.

Government Turns To Universities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

Government is turning more and more to universities for guidance, according to Prof. Samuel C. May, director of the bureau of public administration, University of California. In this fact he sees a growing opportunity for young men and women who are trained to enter public services.

"In spite of the organized attack which is now being made on government expenditures, there is every probability that governmental functions during the next decade will increase rather than diminish, and the percentage of our people working for the Government will grow. Government will be compelled more and more to handle the complex problems of our technical civilization," Professor May declared.

The work of the bureau of public administration here is divided into two activities—the training of intelligent men and women for government positions, and providing officials with necessary information Last semester 65 graduate students, including 15 public officials, attended its seminars.

It has been found that two-thirds of the students taking work in the bureau go into active public service.

Intangibles Practical

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MISS FLORENCE HALE, former president of the National Education Association, said: "Whatever economies must be made in the school budget, the study of music, art and literature should not be curtailed. To my way of thinking, music and literature are intangible values and their outcomes are more practical in the long run than any subjects in the school."

Before we can begin the process of eliminating what is not practical from the curriculum, it would seem that we should have definitely in mind the purpose of education. Is the one big purpose of the school to provide for ourselves and families the necessary food, clothing and shelter? Is it to train children in the use of their hands? Is it to furnish them with all the skills necessary for earning a livelihood? Is it to make them better able to run machines, better able to build houses, better able to start industrial plants, better able to produce raw materials through extensive mining and agriculture, better able to understand the fields of transportation, trade, merchandise, salesmanship?

After All

While we would not for a moment undervalue the study of practical arts in our public schools or lessen the interest focused upon those activities which have to do directly with producing, changing in form, making available and using of things which satisfy our material needs, let us not forget that after all the purpose of education is the control of conduct.

In a democracy dedicated to liberty and the brotherhood of man, personal conduct requires more self control than in an autocracy. Nothing is more vital or more needed at the present time, it would seem, than that our children, our young people, get the fundamentals of how to live in such a way as to best serve the common good. When each of the hundreds of thousands of daily activities are performed with honesty, a sense of fairness, a due regard for the well being of one's neighbor then we will be really genuinely socializing and uplifting our civic life.

In our big drive for material efficiency are we going to forget to bring before our children some of the most common qualities of good citizenship — manners, politeness, kindness, hospitality, courage, honesty, loyalty, patriotism, obedience, thrift, love of the beautiful, generosity, respect?

Result of Practice

After all, good citizenship is the result of the practice of intelligent service. We are all neighbors, our interests are common, we are all tied together through these common interests in a common brotherhood. We are individually and collectively responsible each for his own conduct. History has proven to us over and over again that "none of us liveth unto himself alone." What we do is so closely connected with the well-being of others that our personal acts must be in terms of the effects upon others about us as well as upon ourselves.

We would make a strong plea then to retain in the public school curriculum those subjects which teach us better how to live, those subjects that would seem to strengthen our resources for richer living and provide us refuge in times when needed.

It is to art, music, poetry, fine literature that the mind turns when in doubt or when things may seem at low ebb. From the most primitive time man has not been content to stop with the mere quality of utility and production but has attempted to satisfy within himself a desire for beauty. A knowledge of the harmony of color about us, an appreciation of the finest pictures, a knowledge of how to approach a bit of literature from the heart side rather than the fact side, an expressing of one's feelings shown in painting, modeling and sculpture, the development of better taste in the clothing we wear, the buildings in which we live, the utensils we use, an ability to better appreciate the choice productions of fine artists whether in literature, music, drama, or design, the joy of knowing how to spend in a more satisfying and more wholesome way a bit of leisure that we may have a larger and richer realization of life about us—these are the things we would put first in the education of our children.

The curriculum, we believe, should be shot through and through with those interests, activities and ideals that lead our boys and girls into a larger realization of life and that fill them with a zest and earnestness for genuine service about them.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.

Community Forums In 28 of a City's Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Iowa

CITIZENS of Des Moines, beset by economic stress and troubled by divided counsel, are gathering at their neighborhood schoolhouses to discuss these problems. Under trained leadership, they go into subjects ranging from local unemployment to the question of the war debts.

These public forums, which are to continue for five years, are made possible by a grant of $120,000 from the Carnegie Corporation through the American Association for Adult Education. They are conducted under the auspices of the local board of education, and are led by men specially trained in economics and political science.

The purpose of the forums is not to impose upon the people any partisan ideas or any particular solutions of current problems. The aim is rather to present pertinent information on current business and governmental questions, to give adherents of divergent views an opportunity to express their opinions, and to promote the development of an adequately informed electorate.

Choose Their Own Subjects

With this end in view, the initial part of the forums experiment, which began on Jan. 23, includes the discussion of such topics as the domestic allotment plan, the farmers' debt problem, money inflation, the "new deal," tariffs, war debts, technocracy, and the business cycle. The subjects discussed are largely those called for most often by local citizens.

Leaders for the first five months of the Des Moines forums are Lyman Bryson, for the last three years director of the California Association for Adult Education; Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard professor and author or numerous books on economics; Felix Morley, author of "The Society of Nations" and an international economist for the Brookings Institution; Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer and new Secretary of Agriculture, and Carroll H. Woody, University of Chicago professor, who recently served as principal investigator for President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends.

For these forums, 28 of the city's schools are being used. By having the discussions repeated in various schools, it is made possible for the resident to attend without going far from his own neighborhood. Three forums are held each evening, beginning at 7:30 and closing at 9. The leader uses the first half of the meeting to present the factual information essential to an intelligent discussion of the subject; after that, all members of the audience are free to express their individual views and to ask questions.

Public Response

The public response to the forums experiment during its first month exceeded the most optimistic expectations of its sponsors. During the first two weeks, the average attendance was more than 300 for each meeting, with more than 700 each at three meetings. In the second week, marked by the worst blizzard in several years, 200 people came out to the forums on one night in the latter part of which the mercury dropped to 23 degrees below zero. Participation in the discussions has been general and animated.

In speaking of the educational value of the Des Moines forums, J. W. Studebaker, superintendent of schools, recently declared that if we are to solve our present complicated problems by successful group action through democracy "it will be necessary to build better machinery than now exists for the rational development of public opinion. The delicate mechanism of social interdependence cannot survive in the midst of a democracy operating through ignorance. The public forums provide excellent machinery for practicing democracy through discussion, for an exchange of ideas, for the matching of minds on the basis of truth, for a reduction to the minimum of wasteful frictions of misunderstanding and intolerance, for growth in confidence and hope."

The Des Moines forums will give to recent theories of adult education a testing more comprehensive than any they have yet had in this country. They will add to the usefulness of the public school system, will help to make citizens better informed on public questions, and will provide a basis of experience needed by those who are seeking to develop adult education in other parts of the country.

Fewer Children In English Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THERE will be 1,000,000 fewer children in the elementary schools of England and Wales in 15 years time than there are today. That is the estimate made by the Board of Education in a letter to local education authorities. The number of children in the elementary schools now is 5,424,000. The number in 1945 is expected to be only 4,281,000.

The birth rate in England and Wales has been steadily declining in recent years. The number in the year ending March 31, 1926, was approximately 709,000; in 1932 it was only 614,000. The board's figures are based on the estimates of the Government's actuary, Mr. Alfred W. Watson. In making his estimate the actuary has postulated a continued decline in the birth rate; but he has also allowed for a larger survival rate.

The Board of Education has sent the report to local authorities in order that these bodies may make their plans for staffing and school accommodation on the revised basis. Local variations are, of course, to be taken into account, such, for instance, as the growth of a suburb, or the transfer of population. After making these allowances it is expected that local authorities will be able to estimate their future needs as to the number of teachers and size of school buildings.

Helping Children In Self-Direction

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

"SUPPOSE we had never heard of classrooms and were faced with the problem of giving a modern type of diversified education to a group of high school youths." This challenging proposition was put before a group of teachers recently by Prof. Frank N. Freeman of the University of Chicago. What would happen? His own answer was this:

"I am sure we would start with a library, containing not only books but pictures, slides, motion pictures, phonograph records and so on. This would be central, and next to it would come shops, workrooms, laboratories of various sorts. There would be an auditorium or two for lectures, movies and radio, some conference rooms, offices and recreation facilities.

"As to teaching methods, we might make more use of the vast potential teaching force that lies in the pupils themselves. We now make no effort to incite pupils to teach each other; in fact, we discourage it. Another fertile field for educational invention is self-teaching. The pupil will be thrown largely on his own resources when he graduates. I think it quite possible that we have nursed pupils along too much and that we have thus prevented them from developing that degree of self-direction which they will need in after life.

"By setting up a separate board of examinations in the school we might develop a system plan of self-teaching. The pupil's attainments would be measured by the tests and not by attendance at classes or the accumulation of credits. The teacher would then be in a position of coöperating with the child instead of trying to drive him to learn."

Dr. Freeman said he thought the emphasis in educational research had been placed too exclusively on measurements. "At the present time," he said, "we are in the condition of having fairly elaborate and exact methods of measuring without having very much to measure." He hoped in the future more attention would be given to the invention of new teaching methods.

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The Home Forum

Sonnet Sequences

MY OWN deep and lasting interest in the sonnet was aroused by discovering four attractive volumes of sonnet sequences, published some years ago by Copeland and Day: *The House of Life*, by Rossetti, Mrs. Browning's *Sonnets from the Portuguese*, Shakespeare's *Sonnets*, and *The Love Sonnets of Proteus*, by Wilfred Scawen Blunt. Three of these volumes are among my cherished possessions. How Shakespeare's *Sonnets* fails to complete the number, I cannot imagine. I only know that the lack has always been a matter of deep regret, and that I am still looking for a copy. The books are examples of fine printing, with good designs in their decorative borders, while both black and rubricated initials compare favorably with those of the early Italian printed books.

At the time of discovering these volumes, I doubtless knew that a sonnet was a fourteen line decasyllabic poem, divided into octave and sestet, both rhyming upon a fixed pattern. If the rhyme followed the form first introduced into England, it was known as an Italian or Petrarchian sonnet. If it consisted of three quatrains, rhyming alternately, and ended in a rhymed couplet, it was a Shakespearean sonnet according to the innovation made by that poet who was great enough to be a law unto himself. Again, excellent sonnets have been written by a combination of these two models. There is, besides, a mass of fourteen line pentameter verse, rhyming on various patterns, but conforming more or less, and so are called sonnets. Many of these, however, bear the title only through courtesy, being little more than exhibitions of prosodic gymnastics.

But there are limits to the sonnet other than these mathematical ones. T. W. H. Crosland, a sonnet enthusiast, lays down twenty-one definite rules for the wording alone. There must be no cant, no slang, no foreign words, no technical nomenclature, no split infinitives, no inverted sentences to eke out rhyme or measure. In other words, a sonnet must be a piece of perfect writing, according to the highest standards for the finest prose, and yet fall naturally into the prescribed form. Through its strict limitations, it has become a sort of acid test by which to determine whether a poet is really great or merely a maker of measured lines rhyming more or less regularly.

The sonnet has flourished in the greatest periods of English literature; and nearly all great poets, Chaucer and Browning excepted, have written one or more great sonnets. Wordsworth calls the roll:

Scorn not the sonnet; Critic, you have frowned,
Mindless of just honors; with this key
Shakespeare unlocked his heart; the melody
Of this small lute gave ease to Petrarch's wound;
A thousand times this pipe did Tasso sound;
With it Camöens soothed an exile's grief;
The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle leaf
Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned
His visionary brow; a glow-worm lamp,
It cheered mild Spenser, called from Faery-land
To struggle through dark ways; and when a damp
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
The Thing became a trumpet, whence he blew
Soul-animating strains—alas, too few!

As to subject matter, the sonnet is the natural form for expressing a single great emotion. It is, moreover, in the nature of a confidential communication through which one is let into the author's most sacred feelings. It also often expresses, in adequate words, emotions which the reader has experienced but was powerless to express.

The majority of sonnet writers have been content to put a single emotional experience into a single sonnet and leave it at that, with the result that we have from our greatest poets scores of isolated sonnets, each a polished gem. On the other hand, certain poets, through the recurrence of an allied emotion, have written several sonnets in similar vein, which later were brought together. Most sonnet sequences have grown in this manner. One cannot imagine Mrs. Browning, planning *Sonnets from the Portuguese* and deliberately setting out to write thirty or forty sonnets as an expression of her love for her husband. But it is easy to see how such a love would well up at intervals and overflow into poetry, for the sonnet was the one vessel into which she could pour the full measure of her feeling.

Even a casual search for sonnet sequences reveals an interesting assembly. Dante, the earliest sonnet writer of importance, left in *Vita Nuova* a series of sonnets interspersed with prose. Petrarch wrote over three hundred sonnets *To Laura*. Spenser's sonnets of *Amoretti* run to eighty-eight. Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella*, called a model of what a series should be, stretched to over a hundred. Coming to more recent times, Longfellow, who has been called the supreme sonnet writer of America, wrote single sonnets, but the six which preface the different parts of his translation of Dante have been put together as a sequence under title *La Divina Commedia*. Boker's *Profane Love*, Woodberry's *Ideal Passion*, Sterling's *Sonnets to Craig*, William E. Leonard's *Two Lives*, are outstanding examples of sonnet sequences. But for me, the four first mentioned would together tip the balance against all the others. I might also transfer *The Love Sonnets of Proteus* to their side and not reverse the balance.

The discussion over Shakespeare's *Sonnets* still rages among scholars, but with no prospect of agreement. To the general, it makes no difference whether the first one hundred twenty-six were written to a young man and the last ones to a lady: whether they are autobiographical, revealing the author's utmost secrets of heart and life; or, most futile of all discussions, whether Bacon or perhaps Raleigh wrote these along with the plays. To understand all these sonnets, even approximately, would mean a wide knowledge of the times and the background of the personal relations against which they are set; and those who have it seem to reach no unified conclusion. But that cannot deprive us of the pleasure in the single sonnets scattered through the series.

It is when writing of love and religion that poets have risen to their greatest heights. Shakespeare is no exception and it is worth a hunt through the long sequence to find the following standard for human love:

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove:
O, no! It is an ever-fixèd mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come;
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom:
If this be error, and upon me proved,
I never writ nor no man ever loved.

In the high praise given to Mrs. Browning's sequence, there is not among the critics a dissenting voice. "These poems are among the apotheosis of love." "The noblest anthology for noble lovers which our language has to show." One writer calls them "those resonant heart-throbs wrought into divine music." "Throughout they reveal a love that was passionate, exalted, pure, unselfish, and idealistic." To appreciate their perfection, one should read them all more than once, but a few lines will show the exalted plane upon which she loved and wrote:

The face of all the world is changed, I think,
Since first I heard the footsteps of thy soul
Move still, oh, still, beside me. . . .

Say thou dost love me, love me, love me—toll
The silver iterance!—only minding, dear,
To love me also in silence with thy soul.

But I quote no more, for fear the feast will be spoiled for some of you.

It has been said that what Wordsworth did for the high things of thought and emotion, Mrs. Browning and a later poet did for the deep and secret things of human love, using the word as comprehending all intense and fervid outgoings of our nature toward God or country or our fellow beings. That other poet was Dante Gabriel Rossetti. *The House of Life*, with its fifty sonnets, stands in its perfection without a rival. It has been called the greatest gift to poetry since Shakespeare. There is a sonority in his lines, monosyllabic though many of them are, that no modern poet has equaled. In this medium, peculiarly fitted for expressing the exalted emotion of love, Rossetti has never been excelled. One has only to read the first sonnet of the sequence to feel that it rises to the highest ideal of what a perfect love should be. In the octave he enumerates "all kindred powers the heart holds fair"; truth, hope, fame, youth, life. In the sestet he sums up a perfect love:

Love's throne was not with these; but far above
All passionate wind of welcome and farewell
He sat in breathless bowers they dream not of;
Though Truth foreknow Love's heart, and Hope foretell
And Fame be for Love's sake desirable,
And Youth be dear, and life be sweet to Love.

F. M.

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Bridget: From a Portrait Bust by Harry Parr

MR. HARRY PARR, the well-known sculptor and potter of Chelsea, has during recent years devoted some of his time to portraiture in glazed and colored earthenware and stoneware, using chiefly his own children as subjects.

This portrait bust of his youngest daughter, Bridget, was exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1927. Another portrait, though of a quite different type, is a full-length statuette of his son Malcolm, a Bluecoat School boy, carried out in the colors of the delightful costume—blue coat, white band, and yellow stockings. Sir James Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., a governor of the ancient school, recently presented a replica of the statuette to H. L. O. Flecker, the present Head Master.

A portrait bust of Mr. Parr's daughter, Katharine, in high temperature white stone ware, is being shown in the present exhibition at Burlington House.

Famous artists and collectors have bought his work, two pieces having found their way into the permanent collection of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, one having been presented by the Queen and the other by George Cross. His studio and kilns are situated in Cheyne Row, almost in the shadow of Carlyle's house, and quite close to the site of the original Chelsea China Factory. There he makes his little earthenware figures with the quiet concentration and conscientious care of a true artist. It is gratifying to know that beautiful pottery figures are still being made in this most historical and fascinating neighborhood.

Daughters of the Renaissance

When the Ottoman Turks under Mahmoud II captured and sacked Constantinople in the year 1453, they can little have recked that one of the results of their victory over the Byzantine Christians would be the liberation of three generations of Western women from the tyranny of tradition. Yet so it was. The Renaissance, though not a sudden movement, gained its decisive momentum from the dispersal over Italy of fugitives from the Bosporus bearing Greek manuscripts; and one of the most striking, though not the most enduring, of the developments which followed was the intellectual levelling-up of the sexes. . . .

Though the Medici were the first of the great Italian ruling families to feel and to spread the new spirit, no Medici lady stands out in the early phases of the Renaissance, with the possible exception of Lucrezia Tornabuoni, the gifted and gracious mother of Lorenzo the Magnificent. It was in the houses of Este, Montefeltro, and Gonzaga that the first girl-children of the true Renaissance type were to be seen.

One of the most interesting and brilliant of these was Isabella d'Este, daughter of Ercole d'Este, Duke of Ferrara. . . .

Both in the towering, fortress-like palace in the cathedral square at Ferrara itself and in the Duke's country villas there were beautiful frescoes and rich tapestries on the walls, exquisite works of art, carved ivories, engraved gems, majolica plaques in the cabinets and on the tables, and what were then considered unusual numbers of books on the shelves. Isabella's mother, a Neapolitan princess, had a personal library which would have seemed exceptionally large and varied for a prince's use less than two decades earlier: in addition to illuminated copies of Spanish and Breton romances she had Pliny's letters, Cæsar's Commentaries, and the philosophical works of our old friend Boëthius. The child's love of books was encouraged by both her parents, but it was her father's family from which she inherited her passion for music. Her first music-master was a German priest who had been brought from Constance to train Duke Ercole's choir; later she learned to play the lute and the clavichord and to sing so charmingly that polite poets declared that she could have lured the sirens themselves from their rocks or soothed the fury of the wild beasts with the magic art of Orpheus.

We know a good deal about Isabella's course of study, and about her various tutors. The first of these, Giovanni Battista Guarini, asked for a special ration of wheat during the famine which afflicted Ferrara when she was only eight years old, so that he might be equal to his task, while with his successor, Jacopo Gallino, she learned to repeat by heart portions of the Eclogues of Virgil and the Epistles of Cicero, and to construe the Æneid. Thanks to the care of these masters she became one of the best Latin scholars of her day, and she studied Greek as well. . . .

The great scholars of Renaissance Italy welcomed clever and cultured young girls, and delighted in their company; but they demanded of them that they should remain maidenly and gracious, and avoid all appearance of mannishness and intellectual arrogance. Thus we read of the young daughter of Giovanni d'Andrea, professor of jurisprudence at the University of Bologna, who in his absence took his place and lectured to his students; only, as she was very beautiful, she spoke from behind a little curtain, lest her hearers' minds should wander from their studies—perhaps a wise precaution!—DOROTHY MARGARET STUART, in "The Girl Through the Ages." (London: Harrap.)

In a German Chariot

I went away too, in a German chariot, at sunrise, and rattled on, day after day, like one in a sweet dream; with so many clear little bells on the harness of the horses that the nursery rhyme about Banbury Cross and the venerable lady who rode in state there was always in my ears. And now I came to the land of wooden houses, innocent cakes, thin butter soup, and spotless little inn bedrooms with a family likeness to Dairies. And now the Swiss marksmen were forever rifle-shooting at marks across gorges, so exceedingly near my ear, that I felt like a new Gesler in a Canton of Tells, and went in highly-deserved danger of my tyrannical life. The prizes at these shootings were watches, smart handkerchiefs, hats, spoons and (above all) tea-trays; and at these contests I came upon a more than usually accomplished and amiable countryman of my own, who . . . in whole years of competition . . . had won so many tea-trays that he went about the country with his carriage full of them, like a glorified Cheap Jack.

In the mountain country into which I had now travelled, a yoke of oxen were sometimes hooked on before the post-horses, and I went lumbering, up, up, up, through mist and rain, with the roar of falling water for change of music. Of a sudden, mist and rain would clear away, and I would come down into picturesque little towns with gleaming spires and odd towers; and would stroll afoot into market places in steep winding streets, where a hundred women in bodices sold eggs, and honey, butter and fruit. . . .

About this time I deserted my German chariot for the back of a mule (in color and consistency so very like a dusty old hair trunk I once had at school, that I half expected to see my initials in brass-headed nails on his back-bone), and went up a thousand rugged ways and looked down at a thousand woods of fir and pine and would, on the whole, have preferred my mules keeping a little nearer to the inside, and not usually travelling with a hoof or two over the precipice—though much consoled by explanation that this was to be attributed to his great sagacity, by reason of his carrying broad loads of wood at other times, and not being clear but that I myself belonged to that station of life, and required as much room as they. He brought me safely in his own wise way among the passes of the Alps, and here I enjoyed a dozen climates a day, being now (like Don Quixote on the back of the wooden horse) in the region of wind, now in the region of fire, now in the region of unmelted ice and snow.—CHARLES DICKENS, in "The Uncommercial Traveller."

Waiting

Summer is coming!
I hear the sound of her fairy feet
Behind the distant hills,
Rushing like the laughter sweet
Of jubilant mountain rills.
Oh she is coming! . . .

Summer is coming!
Fighting her way through fields of azure,
Shooting a hundred miles
Shafts of gold through each cloud embrazure,
Storming the world with smiles.
Oh she is coming!

Summer is coming!
A warmer breath is in the air,
And through the meadow grasses
A lifting up of dewy hair
And gentle murmuring passes.
Oh she is coming! . . .

—J. B. SELKIRK. Poems.

Voices

We slept with the murmur of the river running through our dreams—a murmur of many voices: deep voices, high voices, grumbling voices as the stones go grinding and rolling along the ever-changing bottom—and only half roused when the dawn chorus of the birds filled the air. That dawn chorus was something we should have been loath to miss. Through the first gray of the morning there comes a stir in the woods, an expectant tremor; a bird peeps softly and is still; then another, and another, "softly conferring together." As the light grows warmer, comes a clearer note from some leader, then a full, complete song; another, and the woods are awake flinging out their wonderful song-greeting to the morning. There is in it a prodigality of swift-changing beauty like ocean surf; a continuous and intricate interweaving of rhythms, pulses and ebbings of clear tone, beautiful phrases rising antiphonal, showerings of bright notes, moments of subsidence, almost of pause. As the light grows and sharpens, the music reaches a crescendo of exuberance, and at last dies down as real day comes, bringing with it the day's work. On our island the leader of the chorus was almost always a song sparrow, though once or twice a wood thrush came over from the shore woods and filled the hemlock shadows with the limpid splendors of his song.—ELIZABETH WOODBRIDGE, in "More Jonathan Papers." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Von Gott ausgerüstet

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES WIRD allgemein zugegeben, daß es höchst erwünscht ist, daß man vor Inangriffnahme irgend einer besonderen Arbeit recht darauf vorbereitet ist. Dies bleibt sich gleich, ob ein Kind seine Schulzeit beginnt, ein Erwachsener einen Beruf ergreift oder ein Geschäft eröffnet, oder ob jemand eine Reise antritt. In allen solchen Fällen mögen die Betreffenden jedoch Bedenken tragen, daß sie unzulänglich ausgerüstet seien, selbst mit dem anscheinend materiell Notwendigen, und die Umstände können es unmöglich erscheinen lassen, etwas daran zu ändern. Außer allem materiell Notwendigen und darüber hinaus ist ferner die Schulung des Denkens und die sittliche Erziehung in Betracht zu ziehen. Frühzeitiger Unterricht, Schul- und Hochschulbildung sorgen für reiches Wissen in Verbindung mit guter Erziehung und führen zur Reife des Charakters des einzelnen. Obwohl es sich erweisen kann, daß es an nichts Wünschenswertem fehlt, hat man zuweilen doch allzuleicht ein Gefühl des Mangels.

Christus Jesus offenbarte einer erwartungsvollen Welt, daß Gott der Vater ist, und daß Gottes liebevolle Fürsorge und liebreiche Barmherzigkeit allen zugänglich ist. Geduldig und beharrlich äußerte er die erforderlichen Bedingungen für sittliches und körperliches Wohlergehen: „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen". Die Christliche Wissenschaft kam in die Welt, als das menschliche Bewußtsein bereit war, sie anzunehmen. Mary Baker Eddy, ihre Entdeckerin und Gründerin, schreibt über ihr Forschen nach der Wahrheit in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 110): „Während ich diesen Führungen der wissenschaftlichen Offenbarung folgte, war die Bibel mein einziges Lehrbuch. Die Heilige Schrift wurde mir erleuchtet; Vernunft und Offenbarung wurden versöhnt, und späterhin wurde die Wahrheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft demonstriert". Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft kennen wir Gott als Vater-Mutter, als das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, die den zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffenen Menschen stets angemessen ausrüstet. Diese Wahrheit des Seins ist hier und jetzt beweisbar, und es erweist sich, daß sie alle Bedürfnisse aller, die sich auf ihrem vorwärts und aufwärts führenden Pfade an sie wenden, befriedigen kann.

Wie unbedingt Befürchtungen und Besorgnisse aus dem Denken schwinden müssen, wenn wir auch nur zu verstehen beginnen, daß der Mensch tatsächlich von Gott, dem unendlichen Leben, der unendlichen Wahrheit und der unendlichen Liebe ausgerüstet ist! Gottes Idee, der Mensch, spiegelt die göttliche Kraft wider und bringt sie zum Ausdruck. Zärtliche Liebe und Schutz umschließen alle Ideen Gottes. Weisheit und Führung stehen jedem Sucher zur Verfügung, und wir haben die Verheißung, daß Er kein Gutes den Frommen mangeln läßt.

Paulus beschreibt in seinem Briefe an die Epheser anschaulich die vollständige Rüstung, womit der Christ angetan sein muß. Mit dem Harnisch Gottes, dem Harnisch der Wahrheit, der Gerechtigkeit, des Friedens, des Glaubens, der Erlösung und dem Wort Gottes können wir jedem Irrtumsangriff entgegentreten und ihn überwinden. Wenn wir mit diesen Kriegswaffen ausgerüstet den Weg vom Sinn zur Seele antreten, können wir unmöglich das Gefühl ungenügenden Ausgerüstetseins haben. Der rechte Gebrauch dieser Waffen verbürgt die Überwindung des Irrtums und auch stetigen Fortschritt im Ausarbeiten unserer Erlösung.

In der Geschichte von Davids Sieg über Goliath haben wir einen schlagenden Beweis der Überlegenheit des Gottvertrauens über materielle Waffen. David, der im Namen oder im Geiste des wahren Gottes kam, trat dem Kriegers mit dem Mut tiefen Vertrauens, mit der vollen Glaubenszuversicht entgegen, daß der übermütige Philister in seine Hand fallen werde, was auch geschah. Geistige Kraft brachte den falschen Anspruch des materiellen Sinnes zum Schweigen. Das aufgeklärte Gottesverständnis, das die Christliche Wissenschaft gebracht hat, erweckt die Christlichen Wissenschafter zu der klareren Erkenntnis, daß Gott den Menschen, den Er zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen hat, auch mit jeder erforderlichen Eigenschaft ausgerüstet hat.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 328): „Dieses Verständnis von der Macht des Menschen, wenn er von Gott ausgerüstet ist, ist traurigerweise aus der christlichen Geschichte verschwunden". Aus Mangel an dieser für den geistigen Fortschritt so wichtigen Erkenntnis sind die Menschen gestrauchelt und gefallen. Infolge der angetroffenen Schwierigkeiten und ihrer Unkenntnis der unfehlbaren Versorgung, mit der jedes Bedürfnis befriedigt werden kann, sind sie vom wahren Pfade abgewichen. Wer aber diese beständige Verfügbarkeit des Guten kennt und sich zunutze macht, wird stets Dankbarkeit und rechte Tätigkeit bekunden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt ihre Schüler, sich in jeder Not, sei sie seelischer, sittlicher oder leiblicher Art, an die Wahrheit zu wenden. Da alles Wirkliche aus dem göttlichen Gemüt hervorgeht, ist Versorgung immer verfügbar und unbegrenzt. Nur wenn wir mit liebevollem Vertrauen und zuversichtlich uns unablässig an Gott wenden, können wir für die großen Segnungen und die geistige Fülle, die Er immer und unterschiedslos Seinen geliebten Kindern spendet, empfänglich sein. Und so werden wir dankbaren Herzens für Seine wunderbaren Verleihungen empfänglicher und riehmen jede alltägliche Aufgabe demütig und ehrfurchtsvoll dankbar für unsere gottverliehene Ausrüstung in Angriff.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Equipped by God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS universally conceded that before one enters upon any special line of work, it is highly desirable to be rightly equipped for the undertaking. This is equally the case whether it be that of a child going to school, an adult entering upon a professional career, a man or a woman taking up some special line of business, or a traveler starting upon a journey. In all such cases, however, there may be a troubled sense of being inadequately equipped, even in what would seem to be necessary material accompaniments, and circumstances may make it seem impossible to put matters right. Above and beyond material necessity, moreover, mental and moral training has to be considered. Early teaching, school studies, or college work build up a store of knowledge, together with habits of discipline, and lead to the ripening of individual character. This may, or may not, prove to be all that is to be desired, but at times there is apt to be an all too self-conscious sense of lack.

Christ Jesus came to an expectant world revealing the fatherhood of God, as well as the availability of His loving-kindness and tender mercy. Patiently and insistently he voiced the necessary conditions for moral and physical welfare, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Christian Science came to the world when human consciousness was ready to receive it. Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, when referring to her search for Truth, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 110): "In following these leadings of scientific revelation, the Bible was my only textbook. The Scriptures were illumined; reason and revelation were reconciled, and afterwards the truth of Christian Science was demonstrated." Through Christian Science, God is known as Father-Mother, divine Principle, Love, by whom man in the image and likeness of God is ever properly equipped. This truth of being is demonstrable here and now, and is being proved able to fulfill every need of each individual who turns to it in his or her progressive and upward path.

When we even begin to understand that man is indeed equipped by God, by infinite Life, Truth, and Love, how certainly must fears and anxieties drop away from thought! God's idea, man, reflects and expresses divine power. Tender love and protection encircle all of God's ideas. Wisdom and guidance are available for every seeker; and we have the promise that He does not withhold any good from those who love Him.

In his epistle to the Ephesians St. Paul graphically describes the complete armor with which a Christian needs to be equipped. It is the armor of God, whereby one can meet and overcome every attack of error—the armor of truth, righteousness, peace, faith, salvation, and the Word of God. When, armed with these weapons of warfare, we follow the path from sense to Soul, there can be no sense of insufficient equipment. Through the right use of these weapons, there is bound to be an overcoming of error, and steady progress in the working out of our salvation.

In the story of David's victory over Goliath, we have a striking instance of the superiority of trust in God over material weapons. Coming in the name, or nature, of the true God, David faced the warrior's sword, spear, and shield with the courage of a deep trust, in full assurance of faith that the boastful Philistine would be delivered into his hand. And so he was. Spiritual power put to silence the false claim of material sense. The enlightened understanding of God, which has come through Christian Science, rouses Christian Scientists to a clearer realization that since God has created man in His image and likeness, He has also equipped him with every needed quality.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 328), "This understanding of man's power, when he is equipped by God, has sadly disappeared from Christian history." For lack of this knowledge, so important to spiritual progress, men and women have stumbled and fallen. Because of the difficulties they have encountered and their ignorance of the unfailing supply with which each need could be met, they have wandered from the true path. But gratitude and right activity will always be manifested by those who know of and utilize this constant availability of good.

Christian Science teaches its students to look to Truth in every need, whether mental, moral, or physical. Since all that is real emanates from divine Mind, supply is ever available and is unlimited. It is only through constant turning to God, in loving trust and confidence, that we can be receptive of the great blessings and spiritual abundance He is always pouring out impartially upon His beloved children. And so it comes to pass that with hearts full of gratitude for His wondrous bestowals we become more fitted to receive, and go forth to each daily task humbly and reverently grateful for our God-bestowed equipment.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Home Building and Gardening

A Snake Valuable to the Garden

The Black Racer Keeps Away Pests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

TWO summers ago we were greatly concerned over the appearance of what we erroneously thought was a pest on our place. A snake was observed sunning itself on the rocks which edged the brook. At first we were alarmed, but procuring immediately from the library a book on reptiles, we sat with it spread open across our knees and quietly studied the specimen before us, comparing it with the plates in the book until we had it classified. Knowledge dispelled whatever fear we might have had, for Ditmar's "Snakes of the World" told us that the Black Racer (coluber constrictor)—for such it was—was the friend of farmers and gardeners and should be encouraged around gardens, barns and fields. So instead of destroying the snake, we watched it with growing interest.

The family of racers has different varieties throughout the United States. For example, the "blue" racer, or western yellow-bellied racer, is found in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah and Idaho. Mr. John Van Denburgh, who has made an exhaustive study of reptiles, writes of this one: "It is a very graceful, gentle snake." The red racer is at home in the deserts, eating lizards and insects. And the black racer is found throughout the eastern United States.

The economic value of our black racer—supposed to be effective against moles—was not really given a favorable opportunity to function that summer, however. We had plenty of moles, but had filled their runways with sundry obnoxious-smelling remedies potent enough to keep out the hungriest of snakes. But by the end of that summer we had proved to our own satisfaction (1) that the snake was harmless, so far as we were concerned; and (2) our remedies for exterminating moles were equally harmless, so far as the moles were concerned. Our lawns were a discouraging sight to behold.

Last spring we agreed to let the black racer take charge of the situation. We gave it the freedom of the garden and lawn to wander ad lib.

Showed No Fear

May is the breeding season for the racers, which are oviparous, and in that month our old friend came out in the garden. We had been enjoying a midday picnic at the open fireplace near the brook, when the snake came out from the shad bushes and bracken. Fearlessly it went past us into the cooling ashes and curled up on the warm fieldstones for a nap. From then on, the snake never showed fear of man, child, or dog, and later rewarded us by bringing its family of three young ones to bask in the sun by our brook. The youngsters never acted as courageously as the parent snake in leaving the rocks, though they would lie on the warm stones and watch us as we moved about. The adult snake was between five and six feet in length, so it was easily seen when gliding across the lawn. We found it catching mice and rats in the pigeon house, and it caught the rodents eating our strawberries, but best of all — we were rid of moles!

The moles had begun making ridges in the lawns earlier in May, and even into June, but after the black racer felt free to roam safely around the grounds, the lawn was undisturbed. We had asked ourselves why the reptile had waited until the previous summer to come to our place, and finally concluded that in keeping away stray cats in order to make the grounds and shrubs safe for the wild birds, we had at the same time made it safe for the snake. We recalled the fact that our last cat had been an inveterate snake hunter and always deposited her catch in the cellar hatchway where we'd be sure to find it. But be that as it may, the fact was that we had no cats and we did have a snake.

However, as mentioned above, we enjoyed a respite from the moles and our lawns had a summer of truly unmolested growth.

With the Autumn

When the chill September nights and mornings kept our black racer in its hole until nearly midday, we began to observe fresh ridges on the lawns. In October the weather was far too cold for the snake, but not for the mole. Only snakes or weasels can enter the winding runways of moles, and with the snake hibernating the mole could and did work until the ground was frozen to a depth which sent it far below the surface. But the falling autumn leaves during September and October helped to cover up the disfiguring ridges in the lawn, so we did not object then to the mole's disporting itself to some extent. We knew that when the next summer came, the black racer would again assist as Gardener-in-charge-of-Moles and again our lawns would be smooth and velvety.

Friends calling on us expressed concern over the snake's depredations on birds, but at tea time, one afternoon, we watched the snake coiled up on a sunny rock while a mother sandpiper with her brood of young ones ran boldly across the lawn near us. A pair of American bittern nested as usual right behind the carriage house; blue herons, bob white, pheasants and wild duck were observed as usual, while the wild song birds seemed to be more numerous than ever. For many of the children who came to see us, it was their first experience in watching a snake without fright, able to observe its artistically designed scales and its graceful movements.

Other derived values could be enumerated, also, but the primary purpose of this article has been to set forth the economic value of the black racer as a garden assistant, especially where the problem is that of moles.

Moles

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MARY M. STARR

Courtesy of Jessie Tarbox Beals to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Row, Left—Perhaps You Have Just the Place for One of These Long, Narrow Pools. This One Is in an Italian Garden at Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Phlox and Gladiolus Are Reflected in the Water; Lily Pads Float Quietly. Note the Potted Plants at Intervals. Center—Wall Fountain for a Patio or Paved Court Garden. This One Is in a Garden in Santa Barbara, Calif. Right—The Shape and Quietness of This Pool Are Its Charm, Garlanded as It Is by Flowers. Three Bronze Cranes Emphasize the Silence. The Background Adds to the Woodland Note. Here a Splashing Fountain Would Be Out of Tune. This Pool Is in Kennebunkport, Maine. Below—A Piece of Sky Dropped Down Among These Gently Rolling Hills, and Lo! a Pool. C. B. Andrews Was the Landscape Architect. This Pool Is in Barrington, Ill.

Let Us Have Pools And Fountains

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POOLS are the eyes of a garden, reflecting the mood of the sky—clear, sparkling eyes on a dazzling wind-swept day in June, languid in the blazing sun of a midsummer afternoon; dull softened gray when it rains, glowing under a brilliant sunset, shadowy with a thousand mysteries during that hushed period between daylight and darkness when the day seems to hesitate and linger as if loathe to slip into the night.

Or again, a pool is the jewel of a garden—a rich full-bodied turquoise, a translucent emerald, a shining moonstone, an exquisite black onyx set with a single diamond.

By day they consort with the flowers and reeds and grasses; they sleep with the stars at night. Butterflies are their playmates; cloud shadows their passing world; birds their bright companions.

In rock-gardens the pool is a place where fairy tales could easily be born. A band of little high-capped elves might easily have slipped in one night, rolled the great rocks into place, built the miniature cascades, planted the tiny water forget-me-nots and harebells, and then have slipped away before dawn came. Perhaps they return each night to enjoy the swimming pool they have built and play hide-and-seek amid the jungle of the ferns.

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Melbourne, Vic.

THE bush house is not a substitute for the glass house. Rather, it is its opposite—a coolhouse instead of a hothouse—its purpose being to provide somethink like natural conditions for plants that grow in the gullies and the shady places of the bush.

The size is adapted to the extent of the garden; you may even have a bush house without a garden at all! I have seen a 12-by-10 bush house that was the pride of its owner and the envy of rival bush-house men, and I have wandered through a bush house in which there were regular groves of tree ferns, fountains playing into dark sequestered pools where carp swam redly, banks of mosses and terraces of maidenhair; where the water system was so elaborate and complicated that by manipulating the taps one could produce anything from a mountain mist to a tropical downpour. But a good, average size is 20 feet by 12 with a peak of say 20 feet if the roof is gabled.

There is no set design as there is no fixed size for a bush house. Some collectors are so keen on propagation that they care nothing for appearance and aim only at conditions. But the ideal is a picturesque house of sapling framework roofed with some form of thatch (but liberal spaces must be left to insure plenty of top lighting) and walled with finer saplings or the long, straight stems of some native tree like tea-tree. The most picturesque walling, indeed, is a tea-tree with its leaves untouched, but the litter from these stems as they dry up makes so much disorder inside and out that it is really better to strip off the leaves first. If a tradesman is employed he will build a trim and sound bush house of hardwood with one to one and one-half-inch battens for something between £25 and £30. See that he does not put the battens too close together; even the plants from the darkest gullies need filtered sunlight and a sufficiency of air; therefore allow about one inch spaces between the battens.

At the outset it will pay the bush housekeeper to employ a carter to bring him in a few drayloads of bush soil, some of which will be used for bedding and some kept in reserve. Artificial manures are all very well for plants that have been artificially bred through generations, but for bush-bred growth there is nothing like natural food and stimulants. Leaf mold and cow manure are the best fertilizers. Shelves of moderate width run round the walls and it is a good idea to secure a number of tree-fern logs and use them as basés for plant beds. The form and character of the furnishing and arrangement of a bush house, however, are as varied as the tastes and characters of those who form the great bush-house brotherhood—and sisterhood. For there is a clan of them. You can sometimes come upon a group of them discussing the relative merits of plants, the difficulties of cultivation and the possibilities of exchanging specimens.

Ferns naturally form the majority of native denizens of the bush-house. Four are outstanding—the tree fern, the staghorn (Platycerium alicorne), its cousin the elkhorn (Platycerium grande) and the birds' nest (Asplenium nidus). Here again of course one must be guided by latitude. In some localities all these will flourish out-of-doors; but where shelter is required the bush-house provides ideal conditions.

Care of Plants

The staghorn does best if the bole or branch on which it has grown can be cut with it, but both it and the elkhorn can be attached to an artificial base of wood by wires, a good backing of leaf mold and cow manure being essential. Failure arises from loose packing, unsuitable hanging or faulty watering. It is as bad (or worse) to over-water as to under-water. Fine spraying from the front and top is the best method of regular watering, and for the staghorn a periodical dip into a tub of water is recommended. Do not, however, soak the plant; submerge it till bubbles cease to rise, then take it out. Too much water produces on all these ferns black patches, particularly on the elks.

The bird's nest fern grows best in a hollow tree trunk, so that if this condition is approximated the best results will be achieved; however, it does well in a hanging box.

The beautiful and always popular maiden hair fern (Adiantum) is above all others the fern of the bush-house, developing under proper conditions and with proper care its most lustrous tresses. Mosses, of course, and selaginella, of which there is a wide range, find their place in every well-equipped bush-house. Practically all the orchids that do not require tropical heat can be successfully reared in the bush-house.

Wide Uses

Finally while the original purpose of the bush-house was to provide "air without drafts, sunlight without scorch, and shade without gloom" for the wild things that grow in glades, gullies and swamps, its uses have been extended and many of our ordinary garden plants are now grown under its roof. Geraniums that grow coarse and sturdy in the open blossom most delicately. The Zonale geraniums do especially well. Pelargoniums reach their greatest perfection, cinerarias, the more exquisite of the hydrangeas and begonias, both flowering and foliage—but the list could be extended to cover the tastes of the most fastidious.

W. A. SHUM.

Courtesy of (Australian) Home Beautiful to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Australian Bush House Is Made of Slats to Lessen the Strength of the Sunlight. Here a Perfect Specimen of Elkhorn (Platycerium Grande) Is Attached to the Wall of the Bush House and Growing Richly. It Is an Air Plant.

For the Rock Garden

Rocks and Plants Shown at Chelsea Exhibit

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

TO THE garden enthusiast who has little space to play with, no scheme lends itself more happily than the rock garden, where one can grow a variety of tiny treasures, and produce within the limits of a few square yards a miniature woodland glade or rock-bound gorge.

The rock garden display at the Chelsea Flower Show this year demonstrated the endless possibilities to which this type of lay-out can be developed. Among the many features of special interest was a remarkable ice-worn rock from Devonshire, which was used by Messrs. Dartington Hall to form the sides of a miniature ravine through which splashed and gurgled, or lay in placid pools, a perfect little mountain stream. This rock, which is believed to belong to the Ice Age, is very hard and solid. When found in its Devonshire surroundings it was partly covered with ferns which, when removed, revealed deep fissures of unusual formation, made by the gradual silting away of the salt by flowing water, these natural fissures lending themselves admirably to the growing of rock plants. The overground surface of the rock is weathered to lovely tones of warm and cold grays, with which specially selected blue, yellow, and gray flowers mingle in delightful harmony. Loose tumbled rocks add to the realistic effect, and form excellent harborage for mosses and tiny ferns, while crushed chippings are used for the paths, thus keeping the entire scheme uniform.

Another highly successful rock and water garden was shown by Messrs. G. G. Whitelegg, in which bold pieces of natural Cheddar stone were used as a background, two waterfalls forming deliciously clear pools round which blue poppy-worts were growing.

Tufa rock from Derbyshire quarries is an interesting medium for the building up of a rockery, and can also be used for sink or pan gardens, pedestals, or lined bird baths. It is a petrified vegetation on which many plants will grow without needing the addition of soil, and, being porous, remains damp.

Many new varieties of rock plants were shown for English gardens, among which the most conspicuous was a variety of Allwoodii, Dianthus "Loveliness", the pale mauve feathery flowers having a unique and delightful scent. Dianthus "Cobweb" has a small pink flower; Dianthus "Fay" a deep, vivid pink, and Dianthus "Fawn" a white.

A charming miniature iris is Graminea, a hardy rock variety with flowers of soft mauve, daintily marked, and possessing exceptionally narrow, pointed leaves, with which must be coupled a low-growing specimen, Christata Alba, a native of northwest America.

From Japan comes Thalictrum Kusianum, a minature meadow-rue with lilac blossoms. Another fly plant, from Oregon, U. S. A., is Silene Ingramii, having a flower of bright pink.

Among the flat-growing plants, suitable for dry and sunny places, or cracks of stone, Sempervivum Schlehanii var. Brunneifolium is a large rosette of mahogany red tipped with green, having the appearance of a full-blown water lily, and Sempervivum Camollei Major, an unusual shade of dull red toning to gray.

Aubretia "Trevor Rose" is a gloriously rich carmine with yellow stamen. Erinus, collected in the Pyrenees, is an effective, spreading alpine plant having pink flowers. Bellis "White Dresden China" is a dainty button daisy which forms a good rock cushion. A new hybrid with brilliant orange and yellow disk flowers, is Geum "Gladys Perry," which looks particularly lovely against a background of gray rock.

For bushy effects Cytisus "Peter Pan" will be found useful, being a small, velvety broom, with compact masses of Dorothy Walpole flowers. New dwarf trees are represented by Thuya Orientalis Minima Glauca; Cupressus Obtuso ericoides, a charming little blue-green variety from Japan, and by Cupressus Macrocarpa compacta lutes, a conical-shaped English tree with light green foliage, extremely useful when building up a background.

Hobbies and Hints

Up-Country South Africa

Glenisla, Natal, S. Af.

Dear Editor:

Some months ago, I wrote to you of my garden in the subtropical climate of the coast. Just now, I am staying at my old home, a farm "up-country"—a widely used word out here. Natal rises from sea level in a series of terraces of varying distances and altitudes. As the crow flies, we are about 100 miles from the Indian Ocean here, but about 3300 feet above sea level. The climate is warm temperate, and can be very hot at times. Though after sundown the evenings are as a rule cool. In the short winter there are heavy frosts at night, and warm, sunshiny days. That is speaking generally. The Drakensberg Mountains tower up about 10,000 feet, not far away, and when it is snowing up there then it can be very cold indeed, down here.

This is a lovely spot, set like a jewel of emerald in glorious surroundings of mountain scenery. A stream or, in South African parlance, "spruit," winds its way near the house, and is fringed with silver poplar woods in places. There are also the lovely weeping willows, swinging their long green tassels in the passing breezes, some fine English oaks, wattles, acacias, etc.

The garden near the house is a mass of luxuriant growth just now. (It is January as I write and high noon of summer.) A tall pink oleander is in bloom, and near by a bush of sweetly scented yellow jessamine. A large "prunus pissardi" is lovely with its deep coppery foliage, and is a joy in the spring when in blossom.

There are two things which typify this place. One is the cooing of the wild doves. Years ago, there were four varieties here. In the early mornings there is often a joyous chorus, and the sweet restful cooing goes on most of the day. The other thing which is so typical here is the roses. October is the royal month of the rose blooming, and the different varieties carry on through the summer, to a glorious autumn blooming in April, when I have memories of chrysanthemums joining in the pageant of color. About 50 yards down from the house is an old rose garden, which was planted in the 1880's. The trees are still giving of their beauty and fragrance. Roses which one could not find in a modern catalogue, such as Madame Falcott, etc. Here also is a "Pride of India" in bloom, truly a monarch of 25 feet high.

Sitting near the garden entrance with my work in the quiet of the evening, I heard some of the native servants singing Zulu part songs. The Zulus are a happy race, and often sing at their work. It was delightful to listen to the blending of the full-throated voices in lovely cadences, rising and falling in native melodies, which have never known pen, or ink, or paper. As I listened it seemed as if I had heard the old garden expressed in song.

Built on to the house is a side veranda, over which climbers are rioting—a white wistaria tree and one of the banksias. These must be a wonderful picture in the spring. Near by is a bush of "Abelia rupestris" in bloom, this also does well in the subtropical coast climate. Here are bushes of white "may," both single and double, though not the English varieties. Petunias heavy with fragrance, nicotiana, Japanese verbena (which I believe is really Brazilian) and clumps of gay cannas, etc. Climbing up one of the stone gables at the side of the house is one of the bignonias, with its gorgeous clusters of brick shaded flowers. It has great capacities for sending out root suckers. One of these has even burrowed under the stone wall, and appeared in an open hearth inside the house! A little further on is a bush of the "Poinceana Gillesii," the beautiful "Bird of Paradise" flower. The stone gables in the front of the house are luxuriantly draped with Virginia creeper. Richly green now, and by and by glorious in its autumn dress. In the garden near the house a lovely "Marie Henriette" rose crowns an old arch, a mass of buds and deep pink bloom, and so one comes back to "roses, roses everywhere."

(Mrs.) A. S. A.

We are grateful for these pictures of your flowering land, Mrs A.—Editor.

Transforming an Unsightly Corner

Dear Garden Friends:

I wonder if some one would not be interested in hearing about our little back-door rockery—a sort of miniature of the beautiful rock gardens owned by our various friends?

The idea of building a pool to carry off the drip from the ice-box was stumbled upon, instantly accepted, enlarged and developed. We had, at the back door of the house, between the kitchen steps and the old-fashioned cellar door, a piece of ground that had always seemed a hopeless problem. It was on the north side of the house where no sunshine ever reached it and in consequence was always cold and soggy. Nothing but ferns grew here, and they were much too large for the space. The plot was an irregular triangle, of small proportions, but with this new idea in mind we saw that it had infinite possibilities.

Just back of it some six feet, on the porch, stood the ice-box. The first procedure was to run a length of one-inch gas pipe beneath the porch flooring, from the ice-box drain, out through an opening made for it, to carry the drip to the pool.

Near the front of the plot, and slightly to one side, the pool was dug, and the earth was thrown back of it to serve as an embankment for the rocks which were to form the descent from the pipe opening to the pool. This pool, something more than three feet in length and less than a foot and a half wide, was crescent in shape. After it had been cemented it was outlined with flat rocks which overlapped each other and gave an informal edge. The rocks behind it were so arranged that they caught the drip and carried it by easy stages down the steep incline. The resulting flow was scarcely more than a trickle, but it was sufficient to color the rocks and to give the pleasant effect of running water.

The earth among the rocks was enriched with chip dirt, and in the crevices were tucked a variety of small plants of the type usually found in rockeries. Violets, moss, and tiny ferns from the woods were added. Portulaca plants were set in, and on many a morning the small garden was a riot of color. Ground myrtle quickly spread and covered bare spots.

This bit of a garden, built with so slight expense and so little effort, has transformed an unsightly corner into a spot of real prettiness and been a happy surprise to those whose errands bring them to the back door of our home.

(Mrs.) R. M. S.

More on Zinnias

Marshfield, Ore.

Dear Garden Friends:

So much has been written on zinnias, that I feel it would be unfair not to add my bit, for I really have something interesting to tell on the subject.

I have raised zinnias of every description from the most prized aristocrats to the lowliest singles. Lilliputs are really precious as cut flowers, but please let me tell you of the "Zebra" variety. To me, they have been the most interesting of all. They are of varying sizes, all are pastel shades of every hue, but each petal (and no two petals may be found alike) are striped with red parallel to the petal as if it were cut from a piece of striped calico, stripes which never are the same size—some heavy and so appear darker, some merely a hair line.

They are curiously beautiful, and fine for cut flowers.

And to you who live in a warm climate especially adapted to the culture of zinnias, do hunt for runt blossoms underneath your prolific blooming plants—there is a surprise for you. I thought I was the only fortunate finder who knew of them until one day I saw in an art store window in Beaumont, Texas, a lavender bowl filled with these precious little blossoms. As I stood feasting my eyes on this unusual display, people passing by exclaimed, "What are they?" I finally volunteered the information that they were zinnias. But they thought I referred to some of the gorgeous prize winners in the background, and would scarcely believe me when I told them the tiny flowers were zinnias too.

These blossoms, from one-half to one inch across, are merely the weaker buds crowded out, down and under by the more vigorous growth so that they do not get sunlight and air enough to develop properly, and so are delicate daisylike blooms—scarcely recognizable as zinnias.

Don't miss this treat, dear flower lovers. Fill your favorite bowl and have your friends guessing their identity.

(Mrs.) M. McP.

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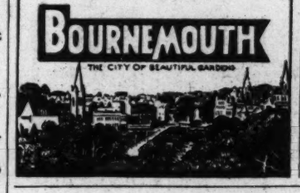

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Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Long a complete and composite picture of the economic, industrial and artistic genius of France, the Paris Fair this year goes far toward presenting a panorama of the entire commercial world.

More than 800 foreign exhibitors from 33 different nations contributed to making the fair larger, more comprehensive and more internationally representative than ever before in its history, despite existing economic conditions.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 people visited the fair in the exposition park at the gates of Paris, from May 13 to May 29. To meet the increased demand of exhibitors, it was necessary to build a great exhibition hall providing 6000 square meters of covered floor space. The total area covered by the fair this year amounted to nearly 400,000 square meters.

Two entirely new sections were included, the French glove and the packing industry. Among the existing sections which increased considerably in importance over last year were those of furniture, music, toys, construction, household articles and chemical products.

Fourteen nations organized special, official exhibits on a vast scale, thus giving the exposition the colorful appearance of many national fairs cast into one. South Africa exhibited its wealth of natural resources and raw materials. Japan sent its silks and ceramics. Soviet Russia exposed its caviar, fur, and even timber from the plains of Siberia. Ireland sent its linens, and Italy examples of its artistry. Turkey and Egypt sent carpets and other Eastern treasures. Mexico showed the products of its semi-tropical agriculture. Spain, Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia all provided official displays of their products and their touristic pleasures.

Besides these official sections, individual firms in a score of other countries, scattered over four of the five great continents, sent exhibits of their wares. The United States and Canada, Brazil and the Argentine, China and India, the British Isles and numerous continental European countries were represented.

In the field of invention this international aspect of the Paris Fair is strikingly manifested. Two hundred and fifty-six inventors of 17 different nations submitted their new processes or products in the annual inventions contest. This contest was completed this year by a retrospective exposition of invention prepared by the French Society of Savants and Inventors and the Conservatory of Arts and Professions.

The French phase of the fair, on the other hand, was most strongly apparent in the furniture section, the largest and most complete of all the exhibits. More than 20,000 square meters of halls are devoted to displays of all kinds and styles of French furniture. A contest designed to set up and crystallize the forms and lines of a "Twentieth Century Style" of furniture, was a special feature of the furniture exhibit.

In an effort to combat the recent serious decline in tourist traffic in France, an unusually comprehensive section was devoted this year to tourism. The special charm and peculiar appeal of each region of France was presented by means of picture and poster, and a comparative exhibition of publicity displays of all sorts was organized with a view to showing the many different ways in which the resorts and regions may bring their advantages to the attention of travelers.

London House Opened For Libraries Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Chaucer House" was opened here recently as the first permanent headquarters of the Library Association by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader.

The freehold of the premises was donated last year by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. In addition to the fine library the members of the association, who now number over 4000, will have a meeting hall as well as lecture and examination rooms. In the same building are housed the Society of Genealogists and the headquarters of the Museums Association.

British Super Engine To Beat 'Royal Scot'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CREWE, Eng.—A new super-locomotive, designed by Mr. W. Spanier, mechanical engineer of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, is nearing completion. It is stated that the new engine, constructed mainly here, will surpass in size and power anything that has yet been seen on an English railway. It was originally intended that the locomotive should be built in time to appear at the world's fair at Chicago, but several difficulties arose, and the "Royal Scot" was sent to America instead.

The new locomotive does not follow the orthodox design, for the front part of the boiler gradually tapers off toward the buffers, and when finished it is claimed it will be far more imposing than the famous "Royal Scot." It will be approximately the same height but seven or eight feet longer, while its additional speed and pulling power will make it suitable for either fast passenger or heavy freight work.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Late Market Is Very Irregular In Appearance

Much Profit-Taking at Times and Trading Volume Heavy

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Stocks were uniformly higher in the early trading today but profit-taking, which began around midday, gave the market a somewhat ragged appearance in late dealings.

Celanese rose 3 points while American Can was up 1½. Standard Oil of New Jersey, Westinghouse and Johns-Manville firmed major fractions.

Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel, American Smelting and Delaware & Hudson were steady while Case, American Telephone and Union Pacific dipped slightly. Specialty issues were under moderate pressure, Owens-Illinois sagging 2 points.

Transfers approximated 5,600,000 shares.

Excited trading put the ticker tape a quarter hour behind floor transactions during most of the forenoon, and gains of 1 to 2 or more points were recorded by many leading shares. Extreme advances, however, were shared or lost as speculators took home some of their profits.

Inflationary enthusiasm apparently was unabated. The British pound sterling showed an overnight gain of around five cents at a cable rate of $4.19, European gold currencies followed sterling closely. The dollar improved a bit in late trading.

Wheat, corn and cotton followed a narrow range.

Position of Farmer Better

Aside from the intense interest in the continued weakness of the dollar, markets were watching closely governmental activities in behalf of the farmer. Increased purchasing power of the agriculturists of the country. It is contended by economic observers, will be highly important in confirming the recent strength of commodities and stocks.

Along with the farmer, oil producers are eagerly awaiting the Administration's inaugural moves to get the petroleum industry back to normal. While some large and small crude oil purchasing organizations have posted higher price schedules in various parts of the country, the trade is apparently more concerned with what is likely to happen to crude rates during the near future. In some quarters there is expectancy that southwest crude prices will be increased to $1 a barrel within a comparatively short time, although the more conservative organizations foresee a 75 cent price.

An interesting, if seemingly contradictory, sidelight on the sharp decline of United States currency in terms of foreign exchanges, is that the volume of foreign deposits has not declined to any great extent in this market. Last week, it was pointed out, foreign deposits were down only $6,000,000. This apparently small decline, however, does not tell the full story, bankers state. The reason is that foreign deposits, as a whole, are already down to what the bankers call a "till money" basis and cannot decline much further without interfering with the settlement of ordinary dollar commercial obligations.

Rail Bonds Lead

Secondary rails issues continued to lead the bond market into higher ground today.

The principal gainers in the carrier group were some loans of the Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, and Nickel Plate, being very largely the same classifications which attracted the bulk of rail buying yesterday.

Some of the prime utility loans edged forward fractionally, suggesting that investment accumulation was also a factor in the current activity.

Inflation hopes continued strong with regard to securities having a close tie with raw materials and manufacturers, but there was a noticeable slackening of speculative interest in many of the industrial obligations.

U. S. Governments continued firm within narrow price limits. Foreign loans were irregular with heaviness in Germans and some Southern American issues.

Dividends

Kidder Participations No. 1 declared a dividend of 65 cents a share. Kidder Participations No. 2 declared a dividend of 60 cents a share, and Kidder Participations No 3 declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, all payable July 15 to stock of record June 20.

Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corporation declared a dividend of $1.25 a share on the A stock and $1.25 a share on the B stock, both payable July 15 to stock of record June 20.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

Adams Express Company declared two quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 20. One of these payments represents the quarterly dividend payable March 31, last, which was omitted at that time.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company declared a dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Southern New England Telephone Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

American Screw Company declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 30 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

National Rockland Bank, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Central Maine Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent preferred, $1.50 a share on the 6 per cent preferred and $1.50 on the preferred stock $6 dividend series, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Loomis-Sayles Mutual Fund, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Webster & Atlas National Bank, Boston, declared a dividend of 60 cents a share, putting the stock on a basis of $2.40 annually, as against $5 previously. The dividend is payable July 1 to stock of record June 27.

Spencer Trask Fund, Inc., declared a dividend of 12½ cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Prices on New York Stock Exchange

(2:55 P. M. Quotations)

1933 High	1933 Low	Range in $	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 30	June 19
				—A—						
35	13½	1.30		Abraham & Str	100	36½	36½	36½	35	
13⅝	3			Adams Express	13800	12	11¼	11½	11¼	
66	3			Adams Exp pf	180	71	70	71		
20⅞	8			Adams Millis	1400	19¼	18¾	18¾	19½	
12½	5½			Addressograph	10600	12½	11½	11½	12⅛	
9½	1¾			Advance Rumely	2100	8¾	7½	7¾	8	
11¾	7½	.60		Affiliated Prod	1100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
85	80	3		Air Reduction	5400	85½	83½	84	83¾	
4	½			Airway Elec App	1800	3¼	3	3	3½	
24½	11¼	.60		Alaska-Juneau	28700	22	20	20	20½	
5	⅞			Alleghany Corp	15600	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11¾	1			Allegh pf vw xxx	1700	9½	9¼	9¼	9	
10½	1¼			Alleghany pf xw	300	9	9	9	8½	
122⅝	70¾	6		Allied Chem	12100	119	116¾	118¾	117	
121½	115	7		Allied Chem pf	100	119	119	119	118½	
21½	8			Allis Chalmers	9600	21½	19¾	20	20½	
23	5⅝			Alpha Port Cem	6500	23	19¼	19¾		
8¾	⅝			Amal Leather	2700	7¾	7	7	7¼	
39¾	18½	2		Amerada	5400	39½	37¾	38	37¾	
20¾	7¼			Am Ag Ch Del	800	19¾	19	19¾	18¾	
25⅞	8			Am Bank Note	2600	24	22¾	22¾	23½	
6	1			Am Beet Sugar	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
42¾	2¾			Am Best Sug pf	20	36	36	36		
32¼	9½	.60		Am Brake Sh F	3400	32¾	31⅛	31⅛	31	
95½	49½	4		Am Can	23600	98½	92	95	93	
25⅜	8¼			Am Car & Pdry	2100	24½	23½	23½	23½	
42¾	15			Am Car & F pf	500	40¾	40¼	40¼	38	
6½	1⅝			Am Chain	200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
48½	34	31		Am Chicle	100	46	46	46	45½	
16½	2			Am Colortype	300	16½	15¾	15½		
35⅜	3			Am Com Alcohol	17000	34¼	32½	32½	35	
2⅞	2			Am Com Alchl rts	11000	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5½	1			Am Encaustic T	3200	6	5½	5½	5½	
12¾	3⅞			Am European	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞	
19⅝	3½			Am & For Pow	42000	18¼	16¾	16⅝	17½	
44⅝	7¼			Am & For Pow pf	1000	39¼	35¼	38¼	37	
35⅞	8			9m & For Pow 6	300	32⅝	32	32	29½	
27¼	4⅜			Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	24½	23½	22½	22½	
13½	4½	1		Am Hawaiian	600	12½	12	12	11⅞	
16	2½			Am Hide & L	2300	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
49	13½			Am Hide & L pf	600	46⅞	45¼	45½	45	
13¼	3½			Am Ice	1800	11½	10¾	10¾	10¾	
13⅞	4¼			Am International	14000	13¼	12	12	12¾	
1⅝	1½			Am La France	1100	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1½	
7	1¼			Am La Fr pf	100	7	7	7	7	
25	5½			Am Locomotive	5000	27¼	25	25½	25	
53	17¾			Am Loco pf	800	52	51	52	51	
6	1			Am Mach & Met	700	5½	5¼	5¼	5½	
22	3⅝			Am Metal	7300	19¼	18½	18½	18½	
92	60			Am Metal 6 %	400	72	69½	69½		
30	17	1⅛		Am News	100	26	25	26	25	
15½	4			Am Power & Lt	30000	7⅞	13⅛	13⅛	14	
49¾	9⅞	1½		Am P&L 6% pf	1700	8½	36	36	35	
48⅝	9	1¼		Am P&L 5% pf	1000	32	31¼	31½	30	
16¼	13½			Am Radiator	163000	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16¼	
20¼	5⅝			Am Rolling Mill	15000	19⅝	18⅜	18⅜	19⅝	
34½	20¼	3		Am Safety Razor	500	34¼	34¼	34½	34½	
5½	⅞			Am Seating	200	3¼	3¼	3¼		
5	1			Am Ship & Com	40000	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	3½	
36¾	11½	2		Am Shipbuilding	1800	35¾	30	31	36¾	
37½	33⅜			Am Smelt & Ref	15000	35⅝	33¾	34	34½	
84¼	31			Am Smelt & R pf	800	80	80	80	79¾	
61¾	20½			Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	58⅝	58½	58½	58½	
11¼	4⅝			Am Steel Fdries	1000	10⅛	10⅛	10	10½	
47½	20	2½		Am Stores	1100	47	46¾	46¾	46¾	
70	21½	2		Am Sugar Ref	3300	65	63	64¾	62¾	
106⅛	80	7		Am Sug Ref pf	200	107	106⅛	106¾	105¾	
132	86½	9		*Am Tel & Tel	40000	130⅞	127¾	128½	131⅝	
41	27¾	1		Am Wat W & E	15000	39⅞	37¾	38¾	39½	
35½	9	1		Am WW&E ct	5000	35¾	33¾	33¾	34	
13⅞	3½			Am Woolen	7000	13¾	13½	13½	13	
52⅝	22¾			Am Woolen pf	4500	52½	51¾	51¾	51¾	
3½	⅝			Am Writ Pap ct	1000	3½	3½	3½	3½	
9⅞	1¾			Am Writ Pap pf	600	10	9¼	9¼	8¾	
9⅞	2¾			Am Zinc Lead&S	3000	8½	8	8	8½	
52½	20			Am Zinc L&S pf	400	49½	48½	49½	50	
18⅝	5			Anaconda Cop	35000	17¾	16	16	16¾	
24¾	8½	.60		*Anchor Cap	3500	11¾	10	10½	10¾	
24¼	2¾			Andes Copper	100	8½	8½	8½	6¾	
7½	1			A P W Paper	200	7	7	7	6¾	
27⅞	9¾	1		Archer Daniels	3550	28¼	26	26	27⅝	
82	78	7		Armour Del pf	800	79¾	78	79	79	
7¾	1½			Armour Ill A	21000	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
4½	3¼			Armour Ill B	14000	3½	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
68½	42			Armour Ill pf	7000	60⅞	59	60	59¾	
5⅜	1½			Arnold Constable	3000	6⅜	5	5⅜	4½	
7	2			Artloom Corp	400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6	
4¼	1			Asso Apparel Ind	3500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	
14½	3½			Asso Dry Goods	3500	14½	13⅛	14	13	
53	18			Asso Dry G 1pf	500	54	54	54	54	
46¼	15			Asso Dry G 2pf	200	43¾	43¾	43¾		
23	6¾			Asso Oil	400	23	23	23		
71¼	34⅝			Atchison T&SF	15000	67⅝	65¼	65¼	66½	
70	30	3		Atchison pf	700	67½	66¾	66¾	67	
48½	16			Atl Coast Line	1800	46	44½	44½	45⅝	
28¾	12¾	1		Atl Refining	20000	28⅝	27¼	27¼	27¾	
32⅞	9			Atlas Powder	1000	31⅞	31	31	30	
8½	1½			Atlas Tack	800	6	6	6	6½	
73¾	31½	2		*Auburn Auto	20000	68¼	64	65¼	65⅝	
4	⅞			Austin Nichols	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	
25	13	1		Austin Nichols A	50	24½	24½	24½		
13⅞	5¼			Aviation Corp Del	26000	13¼	13¼	12¾	12⅝	
				—B—						
12½	3½			Baldwin Loco	18000	11½	10¾	10¾	10¾	
39½	9			Baldwin Loco pf	500	22¾	22¾	22¾	23⅝	
23	8¼			Balt & Ohio	30000	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	
29¾	9½			Balt & Ohio pf	1800	28	28	28	27½	
90	68¼	6½		Bamberger pf	100	90	90	90		
6¾	¾			Barker Bros	1400	7½	7	7	7	
20	5¼			Barker Bros pf	200	21½	17	17		
9¾	3			Barnsdall A	24000	9¼	9	9	9¼	
22⅞	7			Beatrice Cream	1000	23⅞	23½	23½	23	
65¾	45	3		Beech-Nut Pack	800	66	64⅜	64⅜	64⅝	
8½	3¼			Belding Hem	31400	8¾	7¾	8⅝	7⅞	
79	62¼	4.00		Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	79	79	79	78⅝	
18½	6¼			Bendix Aviation	26000	18¼	17½	17½	17⅞	
25	9			Best & Co	3300	25⅜	23⅞	24⅛	23⅝	
35½	10½			Bethlehem Steel	47500	36½	35¼	35¼	35⅝	
72	25½			Beth Steel pf	1100	72½	70	70	70	
20⅜	6¼			Bigelow Sanford	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	19½	
16	3½			Blaw Knox	7000	16¾	15½	15½	16	
37½	24			Blumenthal pf	10	37½	37½	37½		
36⅞	18	1.60†		Borden	12000	35⅞	33	35	35½	
20	5½			Borg Warner	8100	19½	18¾	19	18⅞	
18	6			Boston & Maine	100	16	16	16	16	
3	¾			Botany Mills A pf	500	2¾	2½	2½	2½	
13¾	2⅜			Briggs Mfg	14300	12¾	11¾	11¾	12½	
40	21¾			Brooklyn Man T	6100	39½	38	38	38¾	
9⅝	3½			Brooklyn Queens	300	8½	8½	8½	8½	
116½	108¼	7		Brown Shoe pf	100	116½	116½	116½		
11¾	1¾			Brunswick Balke	800	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾	
3½	½			Bruns Terminal	1000	2¾	2½	2½	2¼	
12⅞	2			Bucyrus Erie	11400	12⅞	12	12	12	
65	20½	2		Bucyrus E pf	10	65	65	65		
18¾	2¾			Bucyrus E cv pf	13000	19½	17	18½	18¾	
5¼	¾			Budd Mfg	20000	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼	
29¾	3			Bpww Mfg pf	400	27½	27	27	27	
5¼	1			Budd Wheel	7400	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10¾	2½			Bullard	0300	10½	9½	9½	10	
19½	6¼	.40		Burroughs Add	19400	18⅞	17	18	18½	
8	1			Bush Terminal	400	7⅞	6½	6½	6	
23½	2			Bush T Bldgs pf	20	18	18	18	18	
4¼	1⅛			Butte Copp & Zinc	3000	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3	
7¾	1⅛			Butterick	700	6½	6½	6½	6½	
28⅜	8½			Byers	14600	28	26	26½	27	
68	30¼	2		Byers pf	10	65¼	65¼	65¼	65	
				—C—						
25⅛	7¾			Calif Packing	1100	24½	24	24½	23½	
4⅝	¾			Callahan Z & L	4000	2	1⅞	2	2	
11¾	2			Campbell Wy&C	100	10¼	10	10¼	10	
9⅜	2			Calumet & Hecla	5900	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅜	
33	7½	1		Canada Dry	5200	20½	19¼	19¼	19⅜	
17⅜	7½			Canadian Pacific	39000	17¾	16¼	16½	16⅞	
31½	11	1		Cannon Mills	300	29	28½	28½	28½	
11	4½			Capital Admin	500	11	10	10	10	
29½	25⅜	3		Capital Admin pf	100	28	28	28		
90¼	30½			Case Thresh	41500	86¾	82½	82⅝	84¼	
83	41			Case Thresh pf	490	78½	76	76	76¼	
34	5½			Caterpillar Trac	18000	24	23⅝	22½	23	
3¾	1¼			Celotex vtc	2700	3¼	2⅝	2¾	3	
36⅝	4¼			Celanese Corp	37200	36½	33¼	35⅝	33	
4⅞	½			Celotex Co	2200	4½	4½	4½	4½	
10	1½			Celotex Co pf	700	10½	7½	10	8	
30¼	14	1½		*Central Aguirre	200	29⅜	29	29	28	
9¾	2			Century Ribbon	4200	9¾	8¼	8¼	8¾	
95	52	7		Century Rib pf	130	95	89¾	95	88	
27⅝	5½			Cerro de Pasco	9000	26½	25¼	25½	24⅝	
6½				Certain-teed	7300	6	5⅝	6	6	
40⅞	14⅞	2		Chesapeake Corp	5600	40⅞	39	39	39¼	
41⅞	24⅜	2½		Ches & Ohio	22500	41½	40⅜	40½	40¼	
2¾	⅛			Chi & E Ill	200	2¾	2	2¼		
3½	⅛			Chi & E Ill pf	200	3	3	3		
5½	1¾			Chi & Erie	200	3	3	3	3	
13¼	3½			Chi & Gt W pf	900	12½	10⅝	10⅝	13¼	
6⅝	1			Chi Mil & St P	16400	6⅝	5¾	5¾	6½	
11¼	1½			Chi Mil & St P pf	62700	11¾	10	10	10⅜	
10⅝	1¾			Chi & N'western	3100	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾	
10⅜	2			Chi & N'western pf	400	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	13	
10⅞	2½			Chi Pneu Tool	19600	10⅝	9½	9⅝	10¼	
25½	5½			Chi Pneu T pf	1400	25½	23	23	24½	
9¼	2			Chi Rock Isl & P	1700	5½	5	5	5¼	
11⅝	2⅜			Chi R1&P 6%	1300	7¼	6⅜	7	6⅝	
11⅜	2¼			Chi R1&P pf	500	7	6¾	6¾		
23⅝	6½	1		Chi Yellow Cab	840	16¾	16½	16½	16⅜	
24¾	5	1		Chickasha Cot O	400	23⅜	23	23⅜		
8½	2			Childs Company	300	8	7½	7½	7½	
33⅜	7¾			Chrysler	124600	33⅜	31½	31½	32	
22⅞	7½	2		City Ice & Fuel	2900	21½	20½	20½	21	
69	45	6½		City Ice & F pf	110	68½	68	68	67½	
2¼	2¼			City Stores A vtc	90	2¼	2¼	2¼		
2½	⅛			City Stores	1900	2½	2	2	2	
4⅜	1½			City Stores A	450	4½	4	4½	4	
1¾	⅛			City Stores vtc	200	1½	1¼	1⅜	1½	
11⅝	5			Clark Equipment	110	11	10	11	10	
39¾	10	1		Cluett Peabody	2000	34	34	34		
22	7			Colgate-Palm-P	2900	20	19	19½	19½	
13¾	3			Collins & Aikman	2400	13¾	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
15⅜	3½			Colo Fuel & Ir	4300	14⅞	13½	13⅝	14⅜	
50	16			Colo F & I pf	20	48	43	43		
34⅜	15¼			Colo & Southern	400	28	27	28	28	
1	3/16			Colo & So 1pf	20	27½	27½	27½		
37	9	.80a		Columbia Gas	53000	27	24⅞	24⅞	26½	
83	59	6		Columbia G pf A	100	82	82	82	79¾	
30⅝	6¾			Columbia Pic vtc	12200	30⅝	29¼	30	20	
63¼	23½	3		Columbian Carb	2300	61¾	58¼	58½	60¼	
25	9			Comm Credit	21900	15½	14	14⅝	15	
35½	10½			Comm Cred A	200	30½	30½	30½		
72	25½			Comm Iny Tr	21000	39⅝	36½	36½	38¼	
20⅜	6¼			Comm I Tr cv pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼		
97⅞	84	6		Comm Solvents	127000	23½	21½	21¾	21¾	
6½	1⅝	.80		Comwith & So	78000	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½	
60½	21	6		Comwith & S 6pf	800	54	53½	53½	53¾	
18⅜	7⅜	.80		Congoleum Nairn	6800	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	17¾	
5⅝	1¾			Consol Film Ind	1000	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½	
14¾	3½			Consol Film 1 pf	1600	12½	12	12	11¾	
64½	40	3.40		Consol Gas	32600	61¼	59½	59½	60⅜	
5½	2½			Consol Laundries	1700	4¾	4¼	4¼	4	
14¾	5			Consol Oil	64000	14¾	14	14	14½	
10⅜	1½			Consol Rys Cu pf	2100	9¼	8¾	9⅛	9½	
2⅜	¼			Consol Textile	15000	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10	1⅞			Container A	1300		7⅞	7⅞	8¼	
4½	¼			Container B	2400	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17½	3			Cont Baking A	2300	15½	14½	14½	14⅝	
2½	⅛			Cont Baking pf	700	80¼	61	61¼	62	
10⅜	3¼			Cont Dia Fibre	700	10½	9¼	9⅝	10½	
10⅝	10½	1.30		Cont Insurance	3500	28½	27⅜	28	27⅜	
15⅝	4½			Cont Oil	45000	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
78⅜	45⅝	3		Corn Products	7700	76	75	75	75½	
145¾	117½	7		Corn Prod pf	100	133⅜	132½	132½		
7½	3⅝			Coty	5500	7½	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
37⅝	23	21		Cream of Wheat	8300	37⅜	35¾	35¾	37½	
14¾	2¼			Crosley Radio	1400	12½	12	12	12	
55⅝	14½			Crown Cork & S	5100	52⅝	49¼	49½	51⅜	
38	24¼	2.70		Crown Cork pf	600	38	35¾	36		
6	1			Crown Zellerbach	1500	6¾	5¼	5¼	6½	
26½	9			Crucible Steel	2300	25	24	24	24⅝	
4⅝	½			Cuba Co	4200	3½	3⅛	3⅛		
16	2½			Cuba Ry pf		11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	
11½	1⅞			Cuban Am Sug	3400	9¼	8¾	8⅝	8¼	
68	10			Cuban Am S pf	40	56	55¾	56		
59½	20¾	2½		Cudahy Packing	1900	53½	52	52	52¾	
33	6½			Curtis Publishing	3000	32½	27	27½	27	
36	30			Curtis Pub pf	1500	33¾	31	31	32	
3⅞	1⅛			Curtiss-Wright	48000	3¾	3½	3½	3½	
6¾	2			Curtiss-Wright A	5100	6¼	5¾	5¾	6	
18	4½			Cutler Hammer	3400	18¾	18	18⅝	18	
				—D—						
6⅜	1⅜			Davega St	100	5½	3¼	3¼		
16½	6¼	.20		Deere & Co pf	2100	16⅞	16	16	16	
80⅞	37⅝	6		Del & Hudson	7500	78⅞	76¼	76¼	77¼	
37⅝	17¼			Del Lack & W	18500	35⅛	33⅞	34	34½	
13⅜	2			Denver R G pf	800	12	11½	12	11½	
16½	6			Detroit Edison	700	89	86	86	85½	
24½	10			Devoe & Ry A	500	24½	24	24		
38	17½	1		Diamond Match	600	25¾	23½	23½	23⅜	
38½	26¼	1½		Diamond M pf	100	28	28	28		
34¾	13	1†		Dome Mines	31000	23¾	20¾	20¾	21¾	
31	10½	1.20		Dominion Stores	500	19½	19	19½	19	
18	10¼	.75		Douglas A	18300	17¼	16	16	16½	
18	6⅝			Drosser A	200	17¾	17⅜	17½	17¼	
10¾	2½			Dresser B	1300	10¾	9¾	9¾	10½	
				—E—						
7⅞	1½			Eastern Roll Mill	800	7½	6¾	6¾	7	
85	46	3		Eastman Kodak	8700	83½	83	83	83	
15	3½			Eaton Axle & Sp	6300	14½	13¼	13½	13¾	
8	3⅛			Edison Schild	2400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
23	4			Elec Auto-Lite	300	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞		
39¾	10			Elec Auto-Lite	18300	35¼	33½	33½	34	
88	78¼	7		Elec Auto-L pf	60	86	85	85	85	
6¾	1			Elec Boat	35400	6¾	5	5	6	
16¾	3⅝			Elec & Mus Ind	3100	3	2¾	2¾	3⅛	
15⅜	2½			Elec Pow & Lt	35400	14¾	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	
36½	7⅛			Elec Pow & L pf	3200	33½	32	32	31	
32¾	6½			El Pow&L 6% pf	3100	29	27	27	27½	
50	21	2		Elec Sto Battery	6400	48½	47¼	47½	48	
6	⅛

Financial: News and Comment

General Electric Wage Increase For 50,000 Employees

Pay Advance Amounts to Five Per Cent for All Workers

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—The 50,000 employees of the General Electric Company in its plants in various parts of the country will receive a 5 per cent increase in wages, effective July 1.

Announcement of the increase was made at the offices of the company here today.

The increase will benefit about 12,000 workers in this city and 2300 at Pittsfield, Mass.

Two weeks ago the research laboratory of the company, which had been operating on a four-day week basis, went on a five-day schedule.

Increases in orders for electric refrigerators have brought production up to about 5000 refrigerators a week, it was said. In consequence of the Navy Department's shipbuilding program, and other public works being set loose by the National Recovery Act, there has been an increase in production of electric motors, turbines and other equipment.

The wage increase is said to be on a straight salary basis, with no reference to working time.

Railway Equipment Makers Encouraged By Traffic Upturn

NEW YORK, June 20—The recent upturn in railway traffic coupled with the increasingly large amount of bad-order equipment on hand has brought hope to the equipment manufacturing industry.

A belief that better times are coming is also based on the provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act which would empower the President to aid in the financing of such railroad maintenance and equipment as may be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The locomotive division obviously has had the toughest trip of any of the equipment sections throughout the depression. Last year the railroads ordered no steam units for domestic use from the country's locomotive builders.

During the period 1922 to 1926 the railroads purchased an average of 1662 engines annually.

The percentage of locomotives in need of classified repairs has reached the highest total for the last decade. It is estimated that only about 17 per cent of the locomotives now owned by American railroads are strictly modern, while approximately 50 per cent are said to be more or less obsolete.

The substantial number of bad-order freight cars also indicates that rolling stock will have to be replenished as soon as conditions permit. It is estimated that approximately half of the 2,000,000 freight cars owned by the steam carriers are more than 20 years old.

Burlington Railway Officials Cheerful Over Trade Outlook

LINCOLN, Neb., June 20—Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Arthur Curtiss James, director, on a tour of inspection of the system expressed optimism over conditions in the territory served by the road.

Increased carloadings and tonnage have been reported in recent weeks and if these are sustained by a widening market for agricultural products, more men and more rolling stock will be needed.

Vice-President Flynn, a member of the party, said that a recent survey showed that 10,000 cars of corn and 5000 cars of wheat are waiting for marketing in Burlington's territory west of the Missouri River and will soon be moving.

Director James said that conditions in the East are rapidly improving and that additional markets for farm products are opening. He expressed the belief that the Administration's railroad measures may benefit all railroads, but only as a temporary stop-gap.

Mr. Budd said that the present upward trend in markets is due to the fact that the law of supply and demand has been working all along and that surpluses resulting from over-production are being absorbed.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 21
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Saving Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Sydney Steel Plant Busy Rest of Year

By the Associated Press

Sydney, N. S., June 20

OPERATIONS of the Sydney steel plant will proceed at between 50 and 60 per cent of capacity for the remainder of the year, Sir Newton Moore, president of the Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, stated.

Sir Newton declared this estimate was based on orders already booked, including one for 50,000 tons of steel rails received through the Dominion Government.

Larger scale operations might be expected, he declared, if the upturn trend in business continued at its present rate.

Glass-Steagall Act Studied By New York Banks

NEW YORK, June 20—Leading New York banks, studying the implications of the new Glass-Steagall Banking Act, estimate they will be obligated to furnish some 25 per cent of the funds for the insurance pool outlined by that measure for the guarantee of bank deposits.

The calculation is based upon the amount of deposits of the 20 New York Clearing House institutions whose aggregate demand deposits—as of the latest reportable date—stood at $6,205,000,000. This is just under 25 per cent of the $24,978,000,000 deposits of the members of the Federal Reserve System.

According to the guaranty deposit feature of the bank reform bill, Federal Reserve member banks will contribute one-half of 1 per cent of their demand deposits, which for local clearing house institutions would amount to about $300,000,000. Half of this will be paid into the guaranty fund as soon as it is declared operative, and the remainder is subject to call.

The liability of the New York banks, it is pointed out, will naturally be increased as non-member state banks are admited to the insurance benefits of the act. Local institutions have steadily contended that their own deposits need no guarantee further than the management they give to their affairs.

On the basis of existing analyses, the largest three local national banks—Chase, National City, and First National—will carry almost 10 per cent of the deposit guaranty for the entire country. Their latest figures show $2,438,000,000 net demand deposits, as compared with the deposits for all member banks.

Crude Oil Output For United States Off 63,806 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., June 20 (AP)—Oklahoma and Texas decreases brought crude oil production of the United States down 63,806 barrels average last week from 2,796,673 to 2,732,867 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal reports.

Oklahoma production fell from 455,310 to 406,980 barrels a day.

Texas production dropped from 1,483,346 to 1,461,578 barrels daily, with east Texas contributing the greater part of the decrease. Production there fell from 924,745 to 907,370 barrels average.

Kansas's output was limited to 105,115 barrels, compared with the previous week's average of 106,580 barrels.

Eastern fields increased their output 2000 barrels to 108,000 barrels.

The Rocky Mountain production rose from 73,620 to 75,180 barrels daily.

An increase of 4500 to 480,000 barrels daily was recorded in California.

Food Prices at Retail Show Gain in Month

WASHINGTON, June 20—Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed an average increase of about 3 2-3 per cent on May 15, 1933, when compared with April 15, 1933, and an average decrease of 7½ per cent since May 15, 1932. The Bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100, were 101.3 for May 15, 1932; 90.4 for April 15, 1933, and 93.7 for May 15, 1933.

During the month from April 15, 1933, to May 15, 1933, the following articles increased in average price for the month: Cabbage, 30 per cent; onions, 22 per cent; navy beans, 16 per cent; lard, 13 per cent; evaporated milk, 12 per cent; butter, 11 per cent; strictly fresh eggs and flour, 10 per cent; cheese and potatoes, 6 per cent; margarine and sugar, 4 per cent; sliced ham, cornmeal and oranges, 3 per cent; round steak, sliced bacon, canned red salmon, bread, rice, canned tomatoes and prunes, 2 per cent; sirloin steak, rib roast, chuck roast, pork chops, vegetable lard substitute and canned corn, 1 per cent, and leg of lamb and hens, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Decreases were shown in average prices of the following: Fresh milk, corn flakes, tea, coffee and bananas, 1 per cent. The following articles showed no change in the month: Plate beef, rolled oats, wheat cereal, macaroni, pork and beans, canned peas and raisins.

R. Hoe & Co. Deficit

NEW YORK, June 20—Irving Trust Company, receiver in equity for R. Hoe & Co., in a report filed with the United States District Court for the southern district of New York, stated that as of the date of appointment of it as receiver (April 21, 1932) there was a consolidated deficit of R. Hoe & Co. of $218,548, comparing with a deficit of $515,696 as of April 30, 1933.

Transvaal Gold Mining

LONDON, June 20—Working profits of Transvaal Gold Mines in May are estimated at £2,556,066, compared with £2,381,971 in April.

Large Volume Of Trade Continues In Cotton Cloth

Buyers Convinced That New Laws Will Result in Higher Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 20—A large volume of business was conducted last week in practically all sections of the primary cotton cloth market.

The volume was not so large as it has been in some recent weeks, but it was more evenly distributed throughout the market.

Buyers were thoroughly convinced that the new laws recently enacted would inevitably raise prices still farther, and they bought what goods they could get without quibbling about prices or labor protection clauses.

Southern mill executive apparently are just beginning to realize the effect of the new law on their labor problems. They say if they had known the features of the law as it relates to labor they would not have been so eager to sign up for voluntary support to the Roosevelt Recovery Program. They fear the inroads the labor unions are authorized to make. They have always fought the unionizing of their help, and some of them even threaten to close their mills for the two years during the span of the new law rather than to submit to dictation by the labor unions.

The administrators of the law promise that they will restrain labor as well as capital, but mill executives are still apprehensive.

Exploitation Regretted

The mill executives regret their recent exploiting of their labor in the fierce competition with one another, and many have already given their help a rise from the recent low point. One executive says the minimum rate adopted by the trade for submission to the Government of $10 a week will increase his labor costs about 40 per cent since $7 a week has been the average weekly rate in his mill.

The eastern mills on the other hand will gain considerably by the new law. Under the recent ruthless competition they have been unable to operate their mills much over 30 per cent of capacity on a 48-hour work week. Very few mills in that section have been operating even the allowable 38 hours so that the limit of 40 hours a shift will in itself mean no increase in operation. They will now be able to work two shifts of 40 hours each and thus be able to double their output without greatly increased labor costs. Massachusetts has had the most restrictive laws, but last week the labor unions joined in a recommendation to the Legislature to suspend the operation of the "Six O'Clock Law" during the span of the recovery law to enable the Massachusetts mills to run two shifts of 40 hours each.

The textile industry has been so intent on the enactment of the recovery bill that they have paid no attention to the farm relief bill already enacted, which empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to tax the manufacturer of cotton goods to pay the award to the farmer for reducing his acreage. It was thought, after the recovery bill was sponsored by the Administration, that there would be no need of using the power contained in the relief bill, at least for this season. But last week it became apparent that the Agricultural Department proposed to put a tax of 3 or 4 cents a pound on cotton to pay the farmers for plowing in a part of this year's crop.

Want Tax Held Off

Both mills and merchants are aghast at the prospect; so much so that the southern senators made a personal appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture to hold off the tax until next year's crop. The latest information available was only a postponement of the announcement until sometime this week.

Mills and merchants all agree that with from 30 per cent to 40 per cent added to the price of goods on account of higher wages and shorter hours, the "processing tax" will put such an additional burden on cotton goods that people will refuse to buy them.

They also point out that the tax will bear hardest on coarse goods used by the common people and in the arts, such as denims, chambrays, ducks, and goods used by the rubberizing trade. They say that denims weigh 2.2 yards a pound, whereas dress goods, such as lawns and voiles run from 7 to 12 yards a pound. Thus the tax would bear most heavily on fabrics used by the people of moderate means.

Reports from retail channels show that the consumer buying has been growing in a satisfactory manner. A few retailers are ordering for the near future needs which accounts for much of the recent business in the primary market. It is expected that more and more of such orders will keep a reasonably constant demand in the market for some time.

In the coarse goods division prices were advanced in more than half of the constructions. Carded broadcloths all advanced. Combed broadcloths were very active and strong. Sheetings were very active and strong. Filling sateens and three leaf twills moved freely at better prices.

The fine and fancy goods division recorded advances in nearly all sections, but most notable in the rayon goods section.

Boston Elevated's Report

From present indications Boston Elevated Railway's excess cost of service over receipts for the trustees' fiscal year ending the 30th of this month will be somewhere between $2,700,000 and $2,800,000. This will be roughly $1,000,000 more than the excess cost of service for the year ended June 30, 1932.

American Encaustic Tiling

American Encaustic Tiling Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $144,634 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with a net loss of $217,561 in the first quarter of 1932.

Pullman Expected to Benefit From Railroad Rehabilitation

Should Get Big Share of Carriers' Purchases to Replace Huge Amount of Worn-Out Equipment—Financial Position Exceptionally Strong

By G. R. ERICSON

The prospect for Pullman, Inc., inevitably tied up with that of the railroad system of the country as a whole, is assuming somewhat brighter hues as the continued rise in freight traffic and the improvement in railroad credit points to probable resumption of carrier equipment purchases, possibly on a large scale.

Not alone as a virtual monopoly in sleeping and other special car service but as one of the country's leading makers of freight and passenger cars, car wheels and parts does it stand to benefit by the determination of the Roosevelt Administration to lift industry and transportation out of the slough of depression from which it is now definitely emerging.

Without funded debt and no bank loans, having a record of 55 years of continuously profitable operations, broken only by last year's deficit, Pullman is one of the country's outstanding companies from the standpoint of strength of working capital, its current assets on the first of this year totaling in excess of $75,000,000 against which current liabilities were only $10,892,751.

Dividends have been paid without interruption since 1876, and while earning power went by the board last year, the strength of the company's finances justified the decision to continue disbursements.

Pullman, Inc., was organized in 1927 and it controls The Pullman Company, which operates sleeping and parlor cars on the North American continent, and the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Company, which makes and repairs railroad cars of all kinds.

Pullman's Acquisitions

In 1930, it acquired the Osgood-Bradley Car Compaany, with plants at Worcester and Sagamore, Mass., manufacturing freight, passenger and street and suburban cars as well as gas-electric motor cars. It also acquired in the same year the Standard Steel Car Company of Pennsylvania. The Standard Steel Car Corporation with plants at Butler and Elwood City, Penna., have annual capacity of 22,500 freight cars and 30,000 tons of forgings.

There are other plants at Hammond, Ind.; Baltimore, Md.; New Castle, Penna.; St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago Heights, Ill. Estimated annual capacity for the 16 plants owned is around 113,000 freight and 2850 passanger cars, 450,000 wheel and 45,000 tons of forgings.

Last year there was almost a complete drying up of orders for railroad equipment, especially of freight car purchases, and there was a steady dwindling of passenger business. Sales by all the car builders in the country amounted to only 351 freight cars and 35 passenger cars. This is less than one-half of 1 per cent of normal annual purchases of freight cars, which in the decade 1921 to 1930 averaged 76,839 cars.

That this picture should change very decidedly is expected, since there has been sub-normal buying for several years. Much equipment is in very poor condition and a good deal of it is obsolete. It is estimated that of the 2,220,000 freight cars in the country, some 800,000 of them are fully 20 years old, which is regarded as their assumed span of life.

As passenger traffic increases, a tremendous amount of repairing must be done, and much scrapping of outworn equipment. Pullman Manufacturing, while cutting expenses and reducing personnel, is in position to expand operations without delay and to maintain its position in the industry as orders rise.

Liberal Depreciation

Of course, the transportation subsidiary has been the balance wheel from the standpoint of earnings during the subnormal period, though even here a loss was shown in 1932 of $1,220,034, after depreciation, while the manufacturing division, after depreciation, lost $4,074,830. The total loss of $5,294,864 was partially offset by income from security investments of $1,460,140, this cutting the net loss to $3,834,724. This contrasts with a net profit in 1931 of $2,378,632, or 62 cents a share on 3,875,000 shares of no par, and with a profit of $16,943,031, or $4.37 a share, in 1930. The company's best year was in 1929, when net of $17,678,698 was shown, or $5.24 a share.

In examining Pullman's earning power, note should be made of the very liberal depreciation policy. This has averaged around $12,000,000 in the last five years. In 1931 these charges took 82.5 per cent of earnings from all sources, while in 1930 they took 40.6 per cent, and in 1929 around 37 per cent. This is one explanation of Pullman's ability to pay unearned dividends.

The real feature of Pullman is its exceptionally strong treasury position, its net quick assets of $64,278,000 being equal to $17 a share on the stock, which compares with a market price at one time this year of $18 a share. Cash and Government securities alone equalled $37,895,923 on Dec. 31, 1932.

Dividends on the present no par stock were inaugurated at the rate of $4 annually on Nov. 15, 1927, and continued until Nov. 16, 1931, when a rate of $3 annually was begun.

The present stock which represented a split-up on the basis of 2½ new shares for one old, sold as high as 99¼ in 1929, 89⅜ in 1930 and 58½ in 1931. The low this year was 18, the high 47½.

A Window in Wall Street

What of Silver?

AT THE moment silver is looming larger on the international horizon than it has since the days of William Jennings Bryan. Today the forces that would put it on the monetary throne alongside of gold or at least on a footstool not so much lower than gold find an avatar in Senator Pittman of Colorado, who yesterday presented his silver-gold proposal to the World Economic Conference which, according to a dispatch, was disposed to discount its weight as representing a personal view, and not that of American expert opinion. The members of the conference are perhaps aware, equally with the American representatives, that the stabilization of the silver price is extremely difficult, if not bordering on the impossible, since silver is in the main a by-product, and hence its production is not controllable. To control the output of silver it is necessary to control the output of copper, zinc and lead, possibly 80 per cent of the world's silver production being the result of the mining of these three ores. As to market value, copper makes up about 54 per cent of the total value of the four metals and lead close to 21 per cent. Therefore, the amount of silver produced is likely to rest chiefly upon the demand for copper. Silver is not an industrial metal, between 75 and 80 per cent of its use being in monetary channels, largely as subsidiary coinage. In China it is the standard of value, in India it is still the storehouse of wealth, and 13 countries use it as the chief monetary metal. It is easy to see, then, that the present speculative interest in the white metal rests on prospects for remonetization, and that all other arguments aside, American interest is influenced by a production in this country last year of over 23,000,000 ounces and a 56 per cent interest in Mexican output of nearly 72,000,000 ounces, these two countries producing just about 60 per cent of the world output of 160,600,000 ounces in 1932. Senator Pittman argues that the gold standard has broken down because the supply of the yellow metal has proved inadequate, and he asks for a metallic reserve of 25 per cent for central banks, one-fifth of which shall be silver valued at market. His thesis that silver will raise the buying power of the Orient, since that is the only money they have to buy with, is met with the assertion by various economists that the Orient buys Occidental silver with its goods and not foreign goods with silver.

* * *

Coal Looks Up

Two of the industries which stand to benefit substantially from the National Industrial Recovery Act are coal and oil. Cut-throat competition has put scores of concerns in these two classes of activity into insolvency, placed others perilously close to dissolution and compelled the bulk of the important units to be satisfied with trying to get a new dollar for an old one and to maintain the organization as nearly intact as possible awaiting better days. Last year there were only five out of 16 large bituminous coal producers whose earnings are reported publicly which showed profits, and their total net earnings aggregated only $1,920,603, while the unprofitable companies had losses aggregating over $7,000,000. The coal representatives in conference at Chicago last week drafted a code which would eliminate unfair competition and unfair trade practices, establish coal prices and wages in regional mining districts and set standard contracts and coal grading for all parts of the country. That coal interests are confident of getting "out of the red" is evidenced by the sharp rise yesterday in the prices of coal securities, some of which actually doubled in quoted value. Among the issues making large gains, some to new highs for the year, were Burns Bros. issues, Colorado Fuel, Elk Horn Coal, Island Creek Coal, Lehigh Valley Coal, Penn Coal & Coke, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron, Pittsburgh Coal, Pittsburgh Terminal Coal, Pittston Company, Truax-Traer Coal and United Electric Coal.

* * *

Dairy Shares Rising

It is believed that the first quarter of 1933 marked the low point in not only the demand but the selling prices for dairy products. Widespread advances took place in cream, butter and cheese in April and May, and it is expected that with the warmer season at hand, ice cream distributors will benefit appreciably, particularly as increased public purchasing power is becoming evident. The three large dairy concerns whose issues are listed on the New York Stock Exchange are National Dairy Products, Borden Company and Beatrice Creamery, the first being the leading distributor of ice cream and cheese, the second in fluid milk and cream and the third in butter. These concerns have all showed good earning power in normal times. The stocks made new highs last week, Beatrice Creamery selling at 24¾, compared with the year's low of 7; Borden 36⅞ against a low of 18 and National Dairy at 23⅜ compared with a low of 10½.

G. R. E.

Business Slump Laid Largely To Abuse of Credit

Association of Credit Men Head States That Sound Methods Must Return

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20—Misuse and abuse of the fundamentals of credit in the last decade have been responsible for the last few years of industrial depression, and the present upturn will be insured permanency only through an application of sound credit methods, Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, told 1000 delegates to the association's thirty-eighth annual convention which opened in Wilwaukee, Wis., yesterday afternoon.

"A series of events which constantly kept diverting, destroying or obstructing the flow of the streams of credit," Mr. Heimann pointed out, "was responsible for the unbalanced state of world affairs in recent years which caused fluctuation from the dizzying heights of prosperity to the desperate depths of depression.

"The inflationary tide now sweeps ominously before us. It can easily lead to confiscation and to utter chaos unless the rudder be vigilantly controlled. In desperation we turn to panaceas again. We attempt to legislate a 30-hour week instead of allowing it to evolve so as to be a reality when we are prepared to accept it. Hours of labor are continuously being shortened, and the 30-hour week is near at hand unless our impatience retards it.

"Unbridled competition, we confess, is more dangerous than monopolies. We applaud a reasonable regulatory program to eliminate this practice. Indeed, the courage displayed by our President is the brightest spot in the panorama of depression. However, is it fair for business to expect that in one full stroke, without adequate preparation, we shall discover a utopian regulation that will effectively remove competition?

"The echo of our protests against government in business still reverberates while we launch complete government control of all business. We plead for profits in abundance, little realizing that easy profits doom capital values and that abnormally large profits herald depressions.

"We utterly forget that it is circulating credit, not money, nor panaceas, nor programs, that creates commerce and means prosperity. It is through confidence that credit is conceived and through character that it is commanded. In the swift rush of events, and by our selfish nationalistic policies, we have brought about a competition in credit appraisals that has caused us to forget all about fundamentals and taken us to the brink of commercial catastrophe. It is time for plain speaking, and I say to you that the need of the hour is not moratoria, but more faith in humanity; fewer trade restrictions; better trade relations; less selfishness, more service; less distrust, more respect; more responsibility, less repudiations; less hate and more love of fellow-man—internally and internationally."

Gold Hoarders To Be Prosecuted By Justice Department

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Prosecution of gold hoarders appeared imminent today after announcement by the Department of Justice that 183 persons had refused Government requests to surrender $1,148,945 of gold and gold certificates.

Agents of the Department of Justice have been interviewing hundreds of persons reported to the Treasury to have withdrawn gold just before the banks were closed and all gold was called in. A great number were found to have turned in their hoards and many more did so when the drive began.

Attorney General Cummings some time ago predicted there would have to be some prosecution to settle the issue, but has withheld announcing any specific plan. Various persons, including Senator Borah of Idaho, have challenged the Government's authority to require surrender of the metal, claiming this is infringement of constitutional private property rights.

Mass. "Gas" Tax Receipts

Henry F. Long, Massachusetts state commissioner of corporations and taxation, on the basis of reports before him, estimates that the taxable use of gasoline for May will equal 46,851,020 gallons, and at three cents a gallon will yield the state treasury $1,405,531. May of 1932 yielded the Commonwealth $1,505,647 on a consumption of 50,188,226 gallons. For the five months ending with May of this year the state will receive $5,742,706; for the corresponding five months of 1932 the yield was $6,127,447.

CONSISTENCY

Since its very beginning MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST has paid dividends without interruption.

Security, marketability and now splendid possibilities of appreciation are features of this widely diversified investment.

Massachusetts Investors Trust
Net assets as of June 19, 1933, $28,541,978

Massachusetts Distributors, Inc
General Distributors
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Auto Schedules Are Making Good Gains

Detroit, June 20

FOR the first time since such records have been compiled, Chevrolet's sales for the first 10 days of June are understood to have exceeded corresponding periods in May. Each of the last four reporting periods showed progressive increases over corresponding periods of 1932.

Of great importance also is the fact that used car stocks are not piling up. Chevrolet has been adding to its working forces, and indications are that June production will equal or exceed the 68,538 cars and trucks turned out in May.

Salaries Paid By Corporations To Be Investigated

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission expects to launch soon an investigation of the salary schedules of corporations whose securities are listed on the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges.

Chairman Charles March said today that while the inquiry has not yet been directed formally, it "soon will be."

A report on salaries paid by such corporations was requested by the Senate in a resolution of Senator Costigan (D.), Colorado. Although not required by law to fulfill such requests unless both houses of Congress make the demand, the commission has full authority to go ahead.

In line with such an inquiry are regulations now under preparation for administering the new securities act. Corporations reporting data on new securities issue must include, among other facts, the "remuneration" paid directors and officers. The commission says this would cover bonuses as well as salaries.

The security regulations and the forms on which corporations make their report, may be ready within 10 days, though the act does not take effect until late in July.

"We have directed the committee preparing the regulations to make simplicity their objective," Mr. March said. "The rules, of course, will have to be modified from time to time to meet the requirements of experience. Perhaps, also, experience may dictate some changes in the law itself."

Earnings Outlook For the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System for the fiscal year to end June 30 bids fair to report a larger net a share for the common stock than for the previous year. For a traction property, such a result in a period of acute depression is quite without parallel.

Indicated net for the 12 months is about $7,000,000, and after deduction of preferred dividends there should remain about $5,500,000 available for the 741,251 shares of common stock, or about $7.40 a share. For the year ended June 30, 1932, net after charges was $7,002,876, while balance for the common stock after preferred dividends was $5,506,068, equal to $7.15 a share on the 769,911 common shares outstanding at the end of that year.

For the month of May this year B. M. T. reports net after all charges, including minority interest, of $684,306, or nearly $50,000 larger than the corresponding figure of $636,091 for May, 1932.

Eleven months' final net this year was $6.464 362, equal to $6.87 a common share after preferred dividends, compared with net of $6,524.875 in the like 11 months a year ago, or $6.69 a share on 769,911 common shares.

Chicago Group Acquires American National Stock

CHICAGO, June 20—A group of Chicago business men has purchased a substantial block of stock of American National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, formerly Strauss National Bank & Trust Company.

It has deposits of $11,551,000, capital of $1,000,000 and surplus of $250,000. Stock is currently quoted about 80 bid. The group purchased the stock as an investment and the bank will not merge with any other institution.

New Banking Act Confines Number Of Directorates

More Than 25 Not Allowed, Also Forbids Securities Dealers on Boards

NEW YORK, June 20—Directorates of many local banks and trust companies will undergo numerous changes within the next year, in accordance with the Banking Act of 1933. It stipulates that "the board of directors, board of trustees, or other similar governing body" of every national bank, state bank or trust company which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, shall consist of not less than five nor more than 25. The changes must be made one year from enactment.

At present about half of the leading New York City banks and trust companies, members of the Reserve system, have directors or trustees numbering over 25. Chase National Bank, Manufacturers Trust Company and Guaranty Trust Company each had 36, according to latest available information, while Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company and Irving Trust Company have 30. Commercial National Bank & Trust Company had 29; Bank of New York & Trust 28, and New York Trust Company 26. Bankers Trust Company had 32.

National City Bank has 21 directors. First National Bank has always maintained a small board, and it now numbers nine. Other large institutions are Chemical Bank & Trust Company, which had 25 March 31, Brooklyn Trust 24, Public National Bank & Trust 11, Corn Exchange Bank Trust 20, Continental Bank & Trust Company 19 and United States Trust Company 15.

The legislation also provides that from and after Jan. 1, 1934, "no officer or director of any member bank shall be an officer, director or manager of any corporation, partnership or unincorporated association engaged primarily in the business of purchasing, selling or negotiating securities. . . ."

A number of local banks and trust companies currently have on their boards directors who come within this ruling.

General Electric Pay Advance

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 20 (AP)—The General Electric Company today announces a 5 per cent pay increase for the 2300 employees here, effective July 1. The increase does not fully make up reductions during the last few years.

What's Ahead for Stock Prices

CURRENT UNITED OPINION Bulletin summarizes latest Stock market advices of 15 leading authorities.

INVESTORS will find this report on leading stocks an invaluable guide to action in the present market.

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
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The Editor's Puzzle

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9 The jury had examined the documents and ~~were disagreeing about evidently expressing differing opinions as~~ of the prisoner's guilt. The judge, ~~was the kind of a man who could not tolerate~~ who ~~could neither put up with~~ foolishness ~~or~~ long delays, ~~and gave guidance of being kind of encouragement. The need of~~ "Some system to speed court procedure is ~~soon as a necessity~~ long" ~~to be sold.~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Investment or—Speculation?

An analysis of leading "investment" funds clearly indicates the difference and shows in percentage figures the results obtained over the last three years by dissimilar management policies. Without prejudice this survey compares the performance of leading investment funds with the Dow-Jones Averages.

A copy of the analysis free on request

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College Girls Start Tennis At Longwood C. C.

Mary Cutter, Seeded No. 1, Races Through Opening Match, 6—0, 6—0

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 20—The fifth annual intercollegiate girls' tennis championship got under way today on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club when first-round matches were started in the morning. By noon no less than nine players had advanced to the second round, and only one of this number through the default route.

A new champion will be crowned this year as Marjorie L. Sachs of Radcliffe College is no longer in college. Mary Elizabeth Cutter of Winchester and Jackson College in Medford is this year's favorite. Miss Cutter, seeded No. 1, won her match from Elizabeth Whittaker of Pembroke College, Providence, R. I., without dropping a game.

Emily Ames Lincoln of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., the second seeded player, defeated Christian J. Oddy of Jackson, 6—2, 6—0. The third seeded player, Catherine Boyden of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, advanced through the default of Katherine Hathaway of Wellesley (Mass.) College. Josephine Merrick of the Connecticut College for Women, New London, defeated the Vassar College champion, Anna C. Mattison, 8—6, 6—1.

Virginia Wightman, daughter of Mrs. George W. Wightman of tennis fame, won her first-round match from Mary S. Holt of Smith College, 8—6, 6—1. Miss Wightman, a student at Vassar, faces Mary Cutter in the next round.

Other winners this morning were Marianna M. Richards, Vassar; Mary Teegarden of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; Kate Payson of Smith, and Beth Lancaster of the Florida State College for Women. The summary:

Fifth Annual Intercollegiate Girls' Tennis Championship—First Round

Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College, defeated Christina J. Oddy, Jackson College, 6—2, 6—0.

Catherine Boyden, Vassar College, won from Katherine Hathaway, Wellesley College, by default.

Marianna M. Richards, Vassar College, defeated Patricia H. Smith, Jackson College, 6—1, 6—2.

Mary Teegarden, Mount Holyoke College, defeated Phyllis Ames, Smith College, 6—2, 6—4.

Mary E. Cutter, Jackson College, defeated Elizabeth Whittaker, Pembroke College, 6—0, 6—0.

Virginia Wightman, Vassar College, defeated Mary S. Holt, Smith College, 8—6, 6—1.

Kate Payson, Smith College, defeated Marjorie Young, Wheaton College, 6—4, 6—1.

Beth Lancaster, Florida State College for Women, defeated Elizabeth L. Gillett, Smith College, 7—5, 6—1.

Josephine Merrick, Connecticut College for Women, defeated Anna C. Mattison, Vassar College, 8—6, 6—1.

International Chess Now in Tenth Round

FOLKESTONE, Eng., June 20 (AP)—The United States team was pitted against Denmark in the tenth round of the international chess tournament yesterday and drew three of the four games to a tie at 1½-1½, with one adjournment.

The draw games were Fine vs. Enevoldsen, Dake vs. Gemzoe and Simonson vs. Hielsen. The unfinished game was between Kashdan and Andersen.

Following the two regular sessions of play set apart for the ninth and tenth rounds, a period was devoted to playing off adjourned games. I. Kashdan and F. J. Marshall of the United States both reached draws against Austrian opponents. Poland moved up into second place below the United States, Czechoslovakia and Sweden coming next in order. Results were:

Seventh Round—Denmark 3, Scotland 1; Czechoslovakia 2½, Lithuania 1½.

Eighth Round—France 2½, Denmark 1½; Latvia 2½, Britain 1½.

Ninth Round—Poland 3, Denmark 0 (one adjourned); Italy 1½, France 1½ (1 adjourned); Lithuania 2½, Scotland 1½; Hungary 2, Iceland 1 (1 adjourned); Czechoslovakia 2½, Sweden ½ (1 adjourned); Belgium 2, Britain 1 (1 adjourned).

Tenth Round—Poland 2, Italy 2; Lithuania 1½, France ½ (2 adjourned); Hungary 3½, Scotland ½; Sweden 2, Iceland 1 (1 adjourned); Latvia 1, Austria 1 (2 adjourned); Czechoslovakia 1½, Belgium ½ (2 adjourned); Britain 4, Esthonia 0 (by default).

The leading scores: United States, 30½-8½; Poland, 25½-13½; Czechoslovakia, 24½-9½; Sweden, 24½-13½; Hungary, 23½-12½; Latvia, 22-16; France, 20½-16½; Austria, 20½-17½.

Leading Contenders Advance

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 20 (AP)—Leading contenders for the men's singles title in the Missouri Valley Tennis Association advanced with little difficulty to the second and third rounds in the opening matches of the 1933 tournament here yesterday. Fred Royer of Dallas, defending champion, easily won his first match with Burney Fitch, Fort Smith, 6—3, 6—4, while Nelson McIninch of Kansas City, seeded No. 2, who graduated to the senior division after winning the junior singles at Tulsa last year, led the way to the third round by defeating Fred Johnson, Little Rock, 6—2, 6—0. Both drew first-round byes.

Miss Knapp Leads Qualifiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., June 20—Rosalie Knapp of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club came within two strokes of equaling the record for the course here, yesterday, when she won the qualifying-round gold medal in the women's Long Island championship tournament with a card of 77. She was the only player to better 80. Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club and holder of the course record and Helen L. Ricks of the Inwood Country Club and United States champion in 1931, tying for second place with cards of 80.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	42	26	.618
Toronto	38	28	.576
Newark	38	28	.576
Baltimore	36	34	.514
Buffalo	30	36	.455
Montreal	29	39	.426
Jersey City	28	38	.424
Albany	28	40	.412

Results June 18

Baltimore 9, Toronto 3.
Jersey City 11, Buffalo 6.
Newark 7, Montreal 6.
Albany 4, Rochester 3.
Albany 4, Rochester 3.

STRING your racquet $1.65
Outfit complete with string, tools and directions
Easy to restring racquets—better than new. Send for this professional outfit today. Good profits made restringing other players' racquets. 37 ft. string. Colors: Purple, Green, Red or White, with contrasting color in silk cord trim, awls, illustrated easy directions. Money back guarantee. MAKE MONEY, TOO! Send Check or Money Order $1.65. Sent C. O. D. if desired. PRO TENNIS CO., Dept. C8, Harmon, N. Y.

Coveted Trophy Is Earned by Amherst

By the Associated Press

Amherst, Mass., June 20

AMHERST took possession of the coveted trophy of trophies for this year by leading Williams 15¼ to 9½ in athletics. Amherst's big gains were four points in football and four points in track, while Williams gained four by winning twice in baseball.

Schumacher Shuts Out Chicago Cubs For a 3-to-0 Victory

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	34	20	.630
St. Louis	34	23	.596
Pittsburgh	32	25	.561
Chicago	31	30	.508
Cincinnati	28	30	.483
Brooklyn	25	29	.463
Boston	25	33	.431
Philadelphia	20	39	.339

Results June 19

New York 3, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 7.
Only games scheduled.

Hal Schumacher pitched his fifth shutout of the season for the New York Giants yesterday at the Polo Grounds, giving his mates a 3-to-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs. The triumph increased New York's lead in the National League baseball race to 1½ games over the St. Louis Cardinals, who were defeated by Brooklyn.

Schumacher yielded only three safeties and was never in serious trouble. Three double plays helped. Lefty O'Doul led the New York attack against Charlie Root with three singles in four times up. Mel Ott drove across two of his team's runs. Root pitched seven-hit ball which is good enough to win most games, but he had two bad innings, the first and eighth.

Johnny Frederick hit a single to right field scoring Jimmy Jordan in the ninth inning of a game at Brooklyn yesterday, to give the Dodgers a 6-to-5 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals. Jess Haines was pitching for St. Louis at the time and was charged with the defeat. The Cards took an early lead at the expense of Hollis Thurston, but the Dodgers rallied and tied the score in the last of the fourth. Joe Shaute stopped the Cardinals from the fourth inning on. Danny Taylor hit a homer for the Dodgers in the fourth with Thurston on base.

Philadelphia broke a five-game losing streak by beating the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, 8 to 7. The winning rally came in the seventh and was started when George Grantham fumbled Klein's easy roller. The Reds out-hit the Phillies, 14 to 12, but wasted most of them. The winners used three pitchers, Ad Liska getting the victory. It was his first of the season. Chick Hafey made four hits for the Reds. Klein for the Phillies and Bottomley for the losers, hit homers. The scores by innings:

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	—	6	10	1
St. Louis	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	5	15	0

Batteries—Thurston, Shaute and Lopez; Walker, Johnson, Carleton, Haines and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Shaute. Losing pitcher—Haines. Umpires—Barr, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—2h. 25m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	—	3	7	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	0

Batteries—Schumacher and Mancuso; Root and Hartnett. Umpires—McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 47m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	x	—	8	12	2
Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	—	7	14	2

Batteries—Hansen, Liska, Elliott and Davis; Johnson, Quinn, Frey and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Liska. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Rigler. Time—2h. 7m.

Storms Interfere In First-Class Cricket

LONDON, June 20 (Canadian Press)—Thunderstorms in various parts of the country interfered with the first-class cricket schedule yesterday, preventing further play in the Surrey-Essex match at The Oval, London, and the Glamorgan-Lancashire fixture at Manchester. They may resume today. The scores:

Somerset, 144 and 134 for six (Case, 53); Northamptonshire, 246 (Bakewell, 64; Jupp, 64; Wellard, four for five), at Bath.

Kent, 403 for six, declared (Valentine, 164); Warwickshire, 24 for no wickets, at Birmingham.

Yorkshire, 277 and 153 (Goddard, eight for 77); Gloucestershire, 144 and 77 for eight (Barnett, 51; Verity, six for 55), at Gloucester.

Nottinghamshire, 408 for four, declared (Carr, 137, not out; G. V. Gunn, 50, not out); Derby, 88 and, following on, 40 for three wickets (Arthur Staples, seven for 20), at Nottingham.

Hampshire, 395 (Cheese, 165, not out; Durston, four for 80; Hearne, four for 104); Middlesex, 78 and, following on, 133 for one (Boyes, six for 24; Lee, 61, not out), at Portsmouth.

Cambridge University, 330 (Hammond, six for 88); Sussex, 113 for nine, at Hove.

Leicestershire, 271; Worcester, 130 for four (Nichol, 55, not out), at Kidderminster.

N. E. Public Links Golf Titles

WORCESTER, Mass., June 20 (AP)—Dom Socoli of Goodwin Park, Hartford, Conn., won the individual championship, and Green Hill of Worcester, the team title, in the annual New England Public Links Association golf tournament here yesterday. Twelve teams were entered. Green Hill, with a total of 1279 strokes, won by 34 strokes from Goodwin Park, while New Haven was third. The other clubs and the order in which they finished were: Park City, Bridgeport; Scarboro, Boston; Beardsley Park, Bridgeport; Franconia, Springfield; Memorial, Springfield; Stanley Golf Club, New Britain; Silver City, Meriden, and Canonchet, Providence. The Halloween Club of Stamford entered a five-man team. The teams were of 10 men each, with the eight low scores counting toward the team total.

Mrs. Thomas Hucknall Leads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 20—Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of the Woodway Country Club added another trophy to her ever-growing collection of golf prizes yesterday, when she won the qualifying-round gold medal in the Women's Westchester and Fairfield Golf Association championship tournament which started on the links of the Westchester Country Club, with a card of 87. This is two strokes over women's par for the course and two strokes better than the card turned in by Helen Silleck of the Greenwich Country Club, who was second. These two players were the only ones to better 90.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	40	19	.678
Indianapolis	31	28	.525
Minneapolis	32	29	.525
St. Paul	32	30	.516
Toledo	31	32	.492
Milwaukee	28	30	.483
Louisville	27	36	.429
Kansas City	24	41	.369

Results June 19

Louisville 11, Columbus 6.
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 1.
Toledo 6, Indianapolis 3.

Record Entry In Western Tennis Championships

Frank Parker, Defender, and Other Favorites Advance Easily

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20—Record entry and an exceptional crowd marked the first day of the annual western championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the River Forest Tennis Club here yesterday. One hundred and fifty, including many out-of-town aspirants, tried to bid for the singles title defended by Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee. Officials trimmed the field to 128. The tourney is listed as a Century of Progress event.

Parker and other favorites had little difficulty in getting through the first round of singles. The champion defeated David Malthrop of the local club, 6—0, 6—0, allowing him only three points in the two sets. George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, former champion, defeated William Walker of Chicago, 6—1, 6—0. Jay L. Cohn, former Pacific Coast star, now living here, who won the Chicago City singles title last week, eliminated Henry Kiesel of this city, 6—1, 6—0. The summary:

Men's Singles—First Round

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated William Walker, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Paul Schneider, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated David Malthorp, River Forest, Ill., 6—0, 6—0.
A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, defeated John Krifka, Chicago, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.
Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna., defeated Harry Loser, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., defeated John Morris, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
Robert O'Connor, Chicago, defeated Roy Gilbert, Chicago, by default.
Donald Leavens, Masinee, Wis., defeated Edwin Dorpols, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
Jacob Greenburg, Chicago, defeated Charles H. Moffett, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
Robert Borchard, Milwaukee, defeated Dean McCormick, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
Philip Greenstein, Chicago, defeated Warren Hoefer, Aurora, Ill., 6—2, 6—2.
Fred D. LaPell, Chicago, defeated Charles Darwin, Nashville, Tenn., 6—1, 6—2.
Wilson Cole, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated J. W. Cox, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2.
George J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated John Vandersee, Iowa City, Iowa, 6—0, 6—1.
Trever Weiss, Chicago, defeated W. H. Theiss, Iowa City, Iowa, 6—2, 6—3.
Robert Brown, Chicago, defeated John Merrill Jr., Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
Harvey Harris, Glencoe, Ill., defeated Robert Elliott, Chicago, 6—1, 3—1, default.
Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, defeated Henry Kiesel, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
H. T. Erickson, Chicago, defeated D. W. Jensen, Chicago, 7—5, 6—2.
Anthony Kernjock, Milwaukee, defeated Howard Freige, Chicago, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.
Norman Bickel, Chicago, defeated G. H. Wood, Detroit, 6—0, 6—2.
C. A. Johnson, Chicago, defeated Kenneth Black, Peoria, Ill., 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.
W. E. Parkhill, Chicago, defeated Howard Kempton, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated Dr. Mike Pauly, Chicago, 6—1, 1—6, 6—2.
Karl Hodge, St. Louis, defeated Aubrey Cookman Jr., Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.
T. F. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated W. M. Moeller, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
W. A. Galloud, Chicago, defeated Leonard Shipko, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.
Edward Lejeck, Chicago, defeated Robert Pierce, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.
Wilbur Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Leon Piggott 3d, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
John Shostrom, Chicago, defeated L. A. Strom, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
Walter Harnish, Chicago, defeated Joseph Shostrom, Chicago, 8—6, 6—3.
Jack Smith, Fort Worth, defeated Raymond Gibson, Detroit, 10—8, 6—2.
W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Paul Schneider, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
Max Davidson, Chicago, defeated J. W. Gross, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
R. E. Chaffee, Chicago, defeated W. A. Schmidt, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.
Wilton Ruehl, Milwaukee, defeated John Sheldon, Glencoe, Ill., 6—2, 6—2.
William V. Jones, Chicago, defeated G. A. Morgan, Chicago, 6—0, 6—8, 6—0.
Joseph Carrigan, Chicago, defeated Arthur Spaulding, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, defeated J. K. Hilliard, Chicago, by default.
Joseph Masek, Chicago, defeated Melvin Timmons, Chicago, by default.
S. C. Rexinger, Chicago, defeated John Rosich, Chicago, by default.
D. K. Barr, Dallas, Texas, defeated Chester Bowers, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.
Edward Davis, Peoria, Ill., defeated Lee Kulp, Chicago, 9—7, 6—2.
Roy Johnson, Chicago, defeated Ernest Schmidt, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—2.
Thomas Hoppe Jr., Chicago, defeated Douglas Coyle, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.
William H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated William Hartwig, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.
George Gustavson, Chicago, defeated Ralph Billings, Chicago, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.
Joseph Cino, Los Angeles, defeated Ervin Smyrz, Chicago, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1.
Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated Elbert Shufflitowski, 6—1, 6—1.
Edward Shouf, Chicago, defeated L. S. Lejeck, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
Nicholas Berkas, Chicago, defeated Arnold Berns, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.
Edward Yeaton, Chicago, defeated Ralph Crossen, 6—4, 6—4.
Ronald Reddig, Rock Island, Ill., defeated E. C. Johnson, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
Carl Irenens, Chicago, defeated David Krieger, Chicago, 6—3, 8—6.
Hugh Fulton, Chicago, defeated Andrew Pepa, Gary, Ind., 6—1, 2—6, 2—6, default.

Swimming Meets Close at Hand

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—The meets leading up to the national swimming championships for both men and women are now close at hand. The first for women is an evening meet next Saturday at Jones Beach under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Association, mostly on a handicap basis. A somewhat similar meet will be held the following Wednesday and Thursday at Playland, Rye Beach, with longer distances. The real championships will begin at Jones Beach over the opening week-end of July, with the men competing in the senior metropolitan A. A. U. championships, 440-yards freestyle, 220-yards backstroke, and 10-foot fancy dive, as well as the junior national 300-meters medley. The national senior men's championships go to Chicago, July 13, 14 and 15. The women also engage in senior metropolitan championships on the same afternoons of July 1 and 2, 100-meters freestyle, 220-yards backstroke and 10-foot fancy dive, on Saturday, 440-yards freestyle, and 300-meters medley, on Sunday, as well as a national junior championship, 100-meters breaststroke. Their national championships will also be staged at Jones Beach from July 20 to July 23.

U. S. Tennis Players Win

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—United States entrants in the Wimbledon tennis championships today started play in the London championships at the Queen's Club with Clifford S. Sutter, Virginia Rice, and Mrs. Dorothy A. Burke registering early victories. Sutter, third ranking United States player, defeated R. O. Williams in a first-round match, 6—1, 6—0. Miss Rice of Boston defeated Mrs. Lyon, 6—1, 6—3, and Mrs. Burke of Stamford, Conn., won from Miss I. Bull, 6—1, 6—2. Lester Stoefen continued the American march through the first round with a 6—0, 6—0 victory over J. G. Kell, and Keith Gledhill followed on to the second round a few minutes later with a 6—1, 6—3-victory over E. S. Scudder. Clayton Burwell, former University of South ace and now a student at Oxford and champion there, defeated Clinton Reed in a first-round match, 6—2, 6—3. H. E. Vines Jr. advanced to the second round without playing as his opponent, Habib Sursock, scratched his entry. Mrs. F. S. Moody Jr., with a bye in the first round, defeated Miss Hubback, 6—0, 6—1, to advance one round ahead of the field.

Yale Elects N. H. Snow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20—Norman H. Snow '34 of New Canaan was yesterday elected captain of the Yale varsity polo team for next year. He won his major "Y" last year as a member of the Blue team, which won the intercollegiate championship. He played No. 1 on this year's team and was handicapped at one goal.

Washington Within One-Half Game Of New York Yankees

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	22	.614
Washington	35	23	.603
Cleveland	32	27	.542
Chicago	31	27	.534
Detroit	29	29	.500
Philadelphia	27	27	.500
Boston	21	37	.362
St. Louis	21	39	.350

Results June 19

Boston 5, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 4, New York 3.
Washington 10, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 4.

Joe Cronin's Washington Senators advanced to within half a game of the first-place New York Yankees in the American League pennant race yesterday by scoring a 10-to-4 victory over the St. Louis Browns. While this was taking place the Yanks were losing to Chicago. The Senators pounded the ball, collecting 22 hits off four St. Louis pitchers. They drove Hebert out of the box in the first inning and continued their attack on Gray, Coffman and Stiles. Manush and Cronin each made five safeties for Washington. Walter Stewart, former Brown, was the winning pitcher. He was never in much trouble.

Five solid hits off the left-handed delivery of Vernon Gomez in the fourth inning gave the Chicago White Sox four runs yesterday and a 4-to-3 triumph over the Yankees. The Sox threatened again in the fifth, but MacFayden was rushed in, and he and Brown held the winners for the remainder of the game. Ed Durham pitched good ball for the White Sox, but weakened somewhat in the eighth and Faber came in to pitch the ninth. Lou Gehrig drove in all three of New York's runs and hit his sixteenth homer of the season.

George Pipgras pitched the Boston Red Sox out of last place in the league standing yesterday, the tall right-hander beating Cleveland, 5 to 2. It was the first time in Pipgras's career as a major leaguer that he has gone the route and defeated the Indians. The losers gave him trouble in the first inning, but he struggled through, yielding only five hits over the nine-inning route. Rabbit Warstler won the game for Boston by hitting a homer inside the park in the fifth inning with two men on base. Boston made 10 hits, nine of them singles.

Vic Frasier and the Detroit Tigers handed Philadelphia a 9-to-4 defeat yesterday at Navin Field. Frasier limited the Athletics to six hits, while his mates pounded Bob Grove and Raymond Coombs for 13. Grove started for the A's, yielding nine hits in six innings and was charged with the defeat. Charlie Gehringer hit a home run while Grove was in the box. Frank Higgins hit a four-bagger for the Athletics. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	3	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	—	10	22	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—	4	10	3

Batteries—Stewart and Sewell; Hebert, Gray, Coffman, Stiles and Shea. Losing pitcher—Hebert. Umpires—Kolls, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—2h. 6m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	—	4	10	1
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	3	7	0

Batteries—Durham, Faber and Berry; Gomez, MacFayden, Brown and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Durham. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and McGowan. Time—2h. 7m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	—	5	10	3
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	5	2

Batteries—Pipgras and Gooch; Brown, Hudlin, Craghead and Spencer, Myatt. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Van Graflan and Summers. Time—1h. 55m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	x	—	9	13	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—	4	6	2

Batteries—Frasier and Hayworth; Grove, Coombs and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Grove. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 6m.

Dartmouth Wins And Elects J. K. Edwards

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	9	2	.818
Yale	7	3	.700
Dartmouth	7	5	.583
Harvard	5	4	.556
Cornell	5	7	.417
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Princeton	1	11	.083

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., June 20—Dartmouth's baseball team won another game from Cornell yesterday when Way Thompson '33, closing his college career, held the Ithacans to seven hits and the Green pounded out a 13-to-3 victory. Charles L. Snow '34 led the attack with the longest home run seen here this year, and Roald A. Morton '34 contributed a pair of triples which drove Pitcher Pross '34 to cover in the fifth inning.

Again Dartmouth presented a shuffled lineup, and in playing their last game for Dartmouth, Capt. Thomas A. Maskilieson '33 and Charles L. Rich '33 were outstanding as the second-base combination.

After the game Jacob K. Edwards '34 of Southbridge, Mass., was elected captain of the Dartmouth baseball team for next season. Edwards prepared at Worcester Academy where he played football, baseball and basketball. At Dartmouth he has played center field in every league game for two seasons being a consistent .300 hitter, and has been a forward on the basketball team. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	2	0	0	1	4	3	3	0	x	—	13	15	1
Cornell	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	3	7	2

Batteries—Thompson and Weeman for Dartmouth; Pross, Bealor and Johnston for Cornell. Losing pitcher—Pross. Umpires—Kelleher and Couture. Time—2h. 4m.

National Baseball Tourney

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 20 (AP)—A national baseball tournament was announced here this week, to be held at League Park, Sept. 2 to 10, inclusive, with teams in any part of the United States invited to attend. The tournament is to be run under the auspices of the Inter-City Baseball League with H. B. Phelps as director. Games will start early in the morning and continue all day until a champion has been decided. Applications are now available by writing the director at the Clinton Hotel, this city.

Finney at Montreal

MONTREAL, June 20 (By Canadian Press)—Louis Finney, left fielder, has been obtained from the Philadelphia Athletics by the Montreal Royals, Frank Shaughnessy, general manager, announced yesterday. Finney went to the Athletics from the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League. He will join the Royals at Newark.

England Reaches Final

By the Associated Press

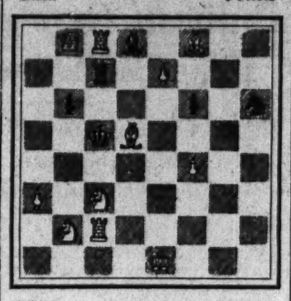
EASTBOURNE, Eng., June 20—England advanced to the final round of the European zone Davis Cup competition, yesterday, when Fred J. Perry and G. P. Hughes paired to defeat Roderich Mensel and F. Marsalek of Czechoslovakia, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4, for the third straight English victory.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1523
By A. Chicco

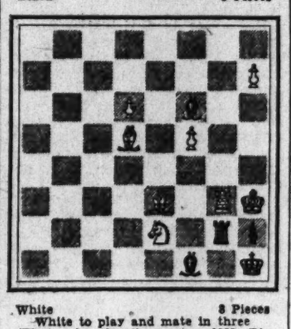
Black 6 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Tijdschrift N. S., 1932)

Problem No. 1524
By A. Kraemer

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, fourth quarter, 1932, Die Schwalbe)

Quite puzzling at first, especially Black's defenses.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1521. R-Q2

No. 1522.
1. R-Q3 threat
2. P-K4 mate
1. ——— PxR or Kt-Kt6, K6
2. P-Kt7
1. ——— KtxR
2. Kt-B6
1. ——— BxR
2. Kt-R6
1. ——— RxR
2. Kt-Q7, R6, B6

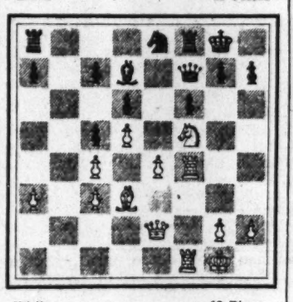
End-Game No. 152. White wins: 1 BxP, PxB; 2 QxP, R-Kt; 3 R-K7, R-KB; 4 RxBch, KxR; 5 B-R6ch, KxB; 6 Q-Kt5 mate.

End-Games

The position below arose in a game between Samisch and Engel at Brunn, 1928. At this point White (Samisch) begins a combination which culminates in a third sacrifice and mate.

End-Game No. 153

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

Dr. Alexander Alekhine, world's champion, returned from his trip around the world in time to represent France in the team tournament now going on at Folkestone, Eng. Dr. Alekhine, a naturalized Frenchman, plays first board. Dr. O. S. Bernstein, another naturalized Frenchman, plays second board. Rubinstein and Tartakower are again representing their native Poland.

The following game, from the most recent Australian championship, is a brilliancy prize.

Sicilian Defense

Vaughan White	Watson Black	Vaughan White	Watson Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 R-B5	P-R6
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	20 P-KKt4	Kt-K2
3 KKt-K2	P-K4(a)	21 RxBP	P-Kt3
4 P-Q3	P-Q3	22 Kt-B7	Q-Q3
5 Kt-Q5	B-K3	23 R-B4	Kt-Kt3
6 Kt(t)-B3	Q-Q2	24 P-R5	P-KR4
7 B-K2	P-KR3	25 KtxP	Q-K4
8 P-B4	PxP	26 P-R6	Kt-R5
9 KtxP	Kt-B3	27 B-R5	R-QB
10 KtxB	QxKt	28 B-B7ch	RxB
11 Kt-Kt5	Castles	29 RxR	Kt-Q4
12 Castles	K-Kt	30 R-Kt7ch	K-R
13 B-B4	P-Kt4	31 PxKt	R-QB
14 P-Kt3	P-KR4	32 RxPch	K-Kt
15 P-QR4	P-R5	33 Q-K	RxP
16 B-K	P-Q4	34 Q-Kt3	B-Kt2
17 B-QB3	P-Q5	35 R-K7	Resigns
18 B-Q2	B-R3		

(a) This leaves a backward QP and a weakened Q4, and is inferior to 3 . . . P-K3, with P-Q4 later. Black manages to compromise his game on both sides, a tendency of which the text is the first step. The game lacks the sparkle of the game below, for example, though White outplays Black rather decisively, and his play from his nineteenth move is excellent.

Here is an exciting game won by L. Steiner, formerly of New York City, a native Hungarian, from the brilliant young Austrian, E. Eliskases, whose reputation is largely built on a surprise victory over Spielmann in a recent match, from the master's tournament played in Budapest during April.

English Opening

Eliskases White	Steiner Black	Eliskases White	Steiner Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	13 P-Kt3	B-R6
2 Kt-QB3	P-K4	14 P-B3(b)	P-B4
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	15 Q-Kt3	P-B5
4 P-K3	B-Kt5	16 KPxP(c)	QR-K
5 Kt-Q5	P-K5	17 PxQ	KtxBPch
6 KtxB	KtxKt	18 K-Q(d)	KtxQ
7 Kt-Q4	Castles	19 KtxKt	B-Kt7
8 B-K2(a)	P-Q4	20 Kt-Q4	BxR
9 P-QR3	Kt-Q6ch	21 P-B4	R-K5
10 BxKt	PxB	22 B-Kt2	KR-K
11 P-B5	Kt-K5	Resigns	
12 P-QKt4	Q-Kt4		

(a) 8 P-Q3 is indicated, but perhaps White wished to encourage Black to attempt to establish a P at his Q6, thinking that later the P would fall.

(b) Apparently overlooking Black's inviting sacrifice. 14 Q-Kt3 would almost compel Black to try KtxBP, as otherwise the P at Q6 falls. After 14 . . . KtxBP; 15 KxKt, Q-B3ch; 17 K-K, Q-Kt3; 17 QxP(Q5) (17 K-B2, Q-K5; 18 R-KKt, QR-K, with a terrific attack to defend against), QR-Q; 18 Q-B3 with some prospects of saving the game, though after 18 . . . KR-K; 19 Kt-Kt3, B-KB3; 20 Kt-R5, B-Q4; 21 Q-B, Q-R4, Black wins material.

(c) Black's 16 . . . PxKtP is unpleasant; or after 16 BPxP, Q-Kt7! 16 R-KKt offers White his best chances of prolonging the game.

(d) If 18 K-B2; KtxQ; 19 KtxKt, R-Kt7ch; 20 K-Kt, RxBP, and mates next move.

Princeton Honors Fitzpatrick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 20—Keene Fitzpatrick, who retired last fall after 22 years as Princeton track coach and football trainer, was

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

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General Classified

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SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BEAUTIFUL 5-room apartment, tile kitchen and bath, shower, garage; reduced rental; excellent location. Apply 67 Evans St., Watertown, Mass.

BOSTON—1-6 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $22.50 up; improvements, refrigeration; free auto service. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839.

N. Y. C. (Tudor City)—One room, bath, pantry, furnished, western exposure. Write Box C-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 147 East 50th St.—3-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Plaza 3-8713. MISS SALISBURY.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms, screened porch, garage; desirable location; reasonable. Phone evenings, Mid. 7543-R.

WILL sublet apartment, furnished or unfurnished in Fenway facing Museum; $40. Tel. evenings, Ken. 1821, Boston.

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BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Someone will enjoy using my 3½-room apartment during July and August; convenient to parkway, station and shops; reasonable to right party. Telephone Bronxville 2708-R. After June 27 Write me: MILLER, 80 Parkway, South Bronxville, New York.

N. Y. C.—Homelike, one large room, bath, real kitchen, Frigidaire, radio; at less than cost unfurnished. Butterfield 8-9228.

NEW YORK CITY, 141 East 76th—Four bedrooms, living and kitchen, suitable renting rooms, 3 now rented, newly decorated, Frigidaire, $60. Butterfield 8-6045.

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EAST HAMPTON, CONN.—Lovely furnished cottage on lake front, fireplace, 2-car garage; rent reasonable; from July 1st to August 15th. WAHNITA

LAKE POCOTOPANG LODGE

MAINE, Biddeford Pool—Two cottages, one Cape Cod type, each accommodates 10; bath, electric lights, 2-car garage; excellent bathing, boating; half price for season, $300 or monthly. Apply caretaker, or M. I. HOUGHTON, West Acton, Mass.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City

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FUR STORAGE—2% valuation; restyling, repairing, relining, free glazing; call and deliver. LIB. 2726. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

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Permanent Waving, Hair Coloring and all branches of beauty culture by experts. 40 W. 56th Street. CIR. 7-4836.
New York City

HOUSES TO LET

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.—7-room home, fireplace, 2 porches, fruit, flowers; residential section; near station; rent reasonable; garage optional. M. PATRICK, 20 Terrace Place.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

BOSTON, 78 Berkeley St.—Special rates on slip covers, interior decorating. Hubbard 0980.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME
The undersigned officers of Central Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain in West Roxbury, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, county of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Central Congregational Church of Jamaica Plain.
WALTER B. RUSSELL, Moderator.
FRANK W. RAMSEYER, Treasurer.
WILLIAM F. RICE,
WALTER F. W. TABER,
WALTER J. KLINE,
HORACE E. DUNKLE,
LOUIS C. GROSSMANN,
LENA M. STADTMILLER,
Majority of Prudential Committee.

OFFICES TO LET

MONTREAL—Space in Christian Science practitioner's office, morning hours. Telephone Harbor 4346.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time; light, airy, ideal outside suite, reasonable. 2011 Paramount Bldg., 43rd St. and Broadway. Lackawanna 4-4413.

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JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
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APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—200-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 18-room colonial house, quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $30-$35; 6th season; booklet.

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High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming; easy commuting N. Y. MRS. J. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in beautiful Catskills, overlooking mountains; year-round; modernly equipped; attractively furnished; home cooking.

MOUNT AIRY—Permanent and transient guests; real home; rates moderate. CHARLOTTE NEARPASS, Box 472, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation.

Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

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Local Classified
United States and Canada

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TUNING and repairing, reliable, reasonable; formerly with Hardman Peck; OWEN SPENCER, 875 West 180th St., N. Y. C. Phone Wadsworth 3-1044.

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CAPE COD

REST, PLAY OR WORK

FOR SALE—Beautiful old Cape Cod homestead, completely furnished 4 acres of land, on the King's Highway at historic Brewster in old Massachusetts; house has 8 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, hot air heat; an annex has 4 extra bedrooms with toilets and showers; nicely landscaped; will consider renting; write for descriptive circular.

CAPE COD TEA ROOM

Connected with above property but can be run separately; will sell or rent; has living quarters and can arrange to keep overnight or weekly guests; completely and attractively equipped; write for descriptive circular. Geo. W. McIntosh, 7 Lincoln St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

CAPE COD

At Brewster, Mass., completely furnished 2-story house, 8 rooms and maid's quarters, fireplace, stove and oil range, electric lights, screened porch, garage, all nestled among the pines; 300 feet from sandy beach; will sell or rent; bank will take back mortgage. Write C. W. McINTOSH, 7 Lincoln St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

CAPE COD RENTAL

With option to purchase, a most desirable seashore cottage, completely furnished, at Brewster, Mass.; 5 sleeping rooms, bath, hot and cold water, large living room with cobblestone fireplace, sun porch and large open porch screened in, 2-car garage; overlooks ocean, within 200 feet of sandy beach. Write G. WILBUR THOMPSON, 80 Langley Road, Newton Center, Mass. Tel. Center Newton 0400.

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REST HOMES

FENELON FALLS, ONT., Cameron Lake—Country home; accommodation for vacationists. MRS. W. COULTER, Francis St.

TORONTO, ONT.—Nurse would give loving care to guest in own small home; terms reasonable. MRS. LILY HETHERINGTON, 166 Blantyre Ave. Howard 9898.

VALE OF AVOCA REST HOME
In Garden of Canada Fruit Belt
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study; beautiful scenery, lovely country home. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

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OVERLOOK INN, YORK BEACH, MAINE—Quiet, near ocean, variety food, $50-$65 per month, $15-$18 week. M. S. BRIDGESS.

Quogue, L. I., Ogilvie Cottage
In exclusive summer colony, charming home atmosphere, excellent table; easy walk to ocean or golf; special June rates. Quogue phone 976.

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., "THE WIGWAM" (26th St.)—Ideal for families; cool, clean, comfortable rooms just off ocean front; good fishing; reservations, MRS. B. M. LAY. Tel. 479.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room with pleasant outlook, with board, in quiet home; piazza. Tel. Beacon 5728.

READING, MASS.—Summer months, one or two single rooms in private family; board or kitchen privileges; near railroad station. 43 Mineral St. Tel. 0684-R.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 68 St. Stephen St.—Nicely furnished rooms; homelike atmosphere; transients; 3 minutes from church. Com. 0111.

BOSTON, 16 Clearway St., Suite 5—Attractive, homelike, large, quiet room for rent to permanent or transients; one or two.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room with kitchenette, Frigidaire, also quiet room on second floor with board; reasonable. Telephone Lon. 9030.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Large, attractive, comfortable room; cultured home near transit; reasonable. 45-58 193rd St. Ivanhoe 2-3574-W.

N. Y. C., 206 West 95th—Attractive room, running water, quiet; near subway, park, Drive; elevator. (Apt. 5-A.) Riverside 9-3947.

N. Y. C.—For business woman, small cool room handsomely furnished, large window, facing Park Ave. Caledonia 5-3377.

N. Y. C. (70th and 2025 B'way) (4-G)—Lovely outside rooms, running water, desks, floor lamps, elevator; transients. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C., 611 West 137th (Apt. 62)—Inexpensive, sunny single, running water; harmonious home; subway, bus. Drive; all comforts.

N. Y. C., 53 East 96th—Clean, light singles, $3.50 up; front suite $8.50; home privileges, elevator; women. Atwater 9-3587.

N. Y. C., 1250 Madison Ave. (95th)—Airy, select, unusual, housekeeping, lavatory, conveniences, piano, greatly reduced, $5.50; double $8. MOFFETT.

N. Y. C. (Bronx), 1908 Loring Place—Large, airy room for 1 or 2, kitchen privileges. REIMERS. Telephone Sedgwick 3-1789.

OGUNQUIT, MAINE—Cool, clean, comfortable rooms very near beach; breakfast served, other meals near by; reasonable. MRS. MALONE.

SOME GENTLEMAN
MAY have airy room, private bath, freedom of attractive home, 8 minutes from Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass.; breakfast, dinners, garage space if desired; rare opportunity at most reasonable figure. Box R-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONSCIENTIOUS young man, experienced salesman, go anywhere. J. R. BOWDRE, 97 Chestnut St., Cambridge, Mass., or Tel. Kenmore 4033.

MAN desires position, willing to assist in any capacity. Write Box R-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORK and cooking or chambermaid-laundress, experienced (colored), city, country; trustworthy; references. University 4-4293 (New York City).

MONTREAL—Two ladies of refinement desire position, capable of taking charge, domestic science training, business and private concern. P-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THOROUGHLY experienced Swiss nurse wishes position with children; speaks French, German, English fluently. H. E., 306 Western Ave., Allston, Mass.

TORONTO, ONT.—Experienced children's nurse, practical and capable in all branches of housework, plain cooking; best city references; will go anywhere. MISS K. MARTIN, 90 Isabella St. Midway 0068.

TORONTO, ONT.—Canadian lady teacher has first-class teacher's certificate, also knowledge of art and music, desires position as private tutor. LILLIAN PETTIT, 38 Fernwood Pk. Ave. HO. 9202.

SUMMER BOARD

AVALON, N. J.—For rent, 9-room cottage, near beach, all modern conveniences, electric refrigeration; rent moderate. F. H. STRATTON, Avalon, N. J.

Beacon Villa CONVENIENT ● DIFFERENT ●
Half-hour and 10c fare from Boston. Spacious grounds and piazzas. Excellent table. Board and room. Single, $12-$16; double, $22-$32. F. I. PRATT, Owner-Manager. OCEan 1439.

BOATING, bathing, fishing; vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chicken; modern; rates June $10 per week. ELMHURST FARM, Contoocook, New Hampshire.

CAPE COD—Attractive house in quaint Cotuit; would like guests; excellent board; $25 a week. MRS. F. A. PECK, 30 Chestnut St., Worcester, Mass.

DIRIGO HOUSE Long Island, Casco Bay, Me.
Open June 10 through September
Splendid cooking. Bathing. Sailing. Fishing. $30 to $40 double; $15 to $21 single. Six miles from Portland.
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Between the Lake and the Sea; fresh and salt water bathing, sailing, fishing, tennis court; reasonable; write for folder. JOSEPHINE H. LITTLEFIELD, Herricks, Sargentville P. O., Maine.

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SUMMER PROPERTY

BEACH HAVEN, N. J.—Furnished cottage, 2½ stories, between ocean and bay. Call Boulevard 947, evenings, 145 Ashby Road, Upper Darby, Pa.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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Every possible comfort and attention is offered. Super-comfort; divan beds, gas fires, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Excellent food. SIMLA COURT HOTEL, 14 Dawson Place, W. 2. Bay. 2782.

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BOSCASTLE, Cornwall, Wellitown Manor Guest House, the place for a real holiday; lovely walks; deep-blue sea, rugged coast; terms reasonable; food excellent.

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East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole bay; near Cliff lift; pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge; free hot seawater baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bed rooms; lock-up and open garage in grounds; private self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms from 4 gns.; suites by arrangement. Tel. 930. Grams Suncliff Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyzeld Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 3½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MT., PRIORY RD. Superior furnished suites, 2 minutes pier, square, pavilion; gas fires and hot and cold water in all bedrooms; S. W. aspect; garage. Tel. 940.

BOURNEMOUTH, Statfield House, Westcliff Road, near sea—South aspect, bedroom gas fires. Proprietors MR. and MRS. TURVER.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Combined attractions of country and sea; near buses and golf course; beach hut for bathing; tennis; gas fires. MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 306611.

Canterbury CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE (Incorporated with Tea Lounge) under shadow of Cathedral
Highly recommended. 37 Burgate Tel. 861

COCKHAVEN MANOR HOTEL, Bishopsteignton, Devon—Most sheltered situation twixt moor and sea; delightful gardens; sun-lounge; pleasant environment, every comfort, riding, golf, tennis, dancing, boating; excellent bus service; terms from 3½ gns.

CORNWALL, St. Ives Bay Hotel—Residential; uninterrupted view; hot and cold water throughout; recommended for comfort and service; own garage; experienced mechanics, Tel. 106.

COTSWOLD—600 ft.; comfortable old guest house; beautiful views; terms moderate. JEAN WILSON, "Hillside," Pitchcombe, nr. Stroud.

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Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient; good food, hot and cold water; bed and breakfast 6/6; per day 10/6; residents from 2½ gns.; magnificent public rooms, billiards; readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

DEVONSHIRE, PAIGNTON (Near Torquay)—Board residence; 1 minute sea; personal supervision; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS Homecroft, Colin Road, Phone 82101.

EASTBOURNE, 33, Jevington Gardens—Guest house, tennis free; close sea, theatres, etc.; terms from 2½ gns. MRS. M. E. FROST. Tel. 1046.

EASTBOURNE — Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade; ideal position, facing sea; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires, central heating. Tel. 797. Terms from 3 guineas.

ELBURY and WESTCOIGN Residential Chambers, Ray Park Avenue, Maidenhead. Phone 1552. Beautifully furnished bed-sitting rooms, all modern conveniences, 7/6 nightly, 31/6 weekly inclusive breakfast, bath, etc., other meals optional. Inclusive terms; suites; tennis; garage.

FILEY, Linkfield Guest House—Primrose Valley, adjoining links; near sea; hot and cold all bedrooms; tennis, croquet. JENNINGS. Tel. 65.

GROSVENOR HOTEL
ILFRACOMBE, DEVON—Minute sea and gardens, hot and cold water bedrooms, excellent cuisine; terms from 3 gns. Phone 63.

HARROGATE, PEMBROKE HOTEL
Queen Parade—Tel. 2955. Residence or holidays. Quiet; close to sea; for; Tennis. Garage. Prop. MRS. C. R. WALKER-WOOD.

HOTEL CONSTANCE
23 and 24, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2
Telephone Paddington 8083
Terms from 3½ guineas weekly

and HOTEL ELIZABETH
11 and 12, Craven Hill Gardens, LONDON, W. 2
Telephone Paddington 1734
Terms from 2½ guineas weekly
Charmingly furnished Public Rooms with generous coal fires. Bedrooms have gas fires (H. and C. water and electric lift in first-named hotel). Thoughtfully varied food and exceptionally willing service. Central heating. Night porter.
Midway between two Christian Science churches.

Local Classified
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SCARBOROUGH—Well furnished apartments on South Cliff; terms moderate. MRS. HODGSON, Rydal Mount, 26 Royal Avenue.

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EDINBURGH—Comfortable accommodation for 2 or 3 visitors in main door flat; midday meal out. MISS RUTHERFORD, 20 Lutton Place.

OXFORD—CRANSTON PRIVATE HOTEL
3 ORIEL STREET
PHONE 2936
MOTORISTS' BED AND BREAKFAST

WHITLEY BAY, NORTHUMBERLAND—MRS. JONES, 26, Esplanade; board-residence, also bed and breakfast; close to sea and station.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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FOR DOMESTIC STAFF AND APARTMENTS
18 CORNMARKET, DERBY

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EDINBURGH—Flat, furnished, sunny, 3 rooms, kitchen, light bathroom; near Meadows. Apply C. & J. BROWN, 31 South Clerk St.

SOUTH MANCHESTER—Furnished flat to let, self contained, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, electric light; quiet, pleasant situation; convenient City; or would let separate rooms. Box 181, c/o A. B. Murray, 33 Mosley St., Manchester.

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FRESHFIELD, near LIVERPOOL — Facing golf course and sandhills; sunny detached modern house, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, garage; near station; well stocked delightful garden. KNIGHT, Manor House, Southmead, Bristol.

WHALEY BRIDGE, Start Lane—New stone-built semi-detached bungalow, beautifully situated; 9 minutes MANCHESTER, train or bus. Apply L. & W. WADE, Whaley Bridge.

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"THE HAVEN," Southfield, St. Ives, Cornwall, receives paying guests, with or without board; central for beaches, cliffs, town; modern conveniences; recommended. MRS. G. ARTHUR.

POST VACANT

LIVERPOOL—Organist wanted, familiar with Christian Science service; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply SECRETARY, Music Committee, 12 Moorfields.

POST WANTED

WANTED—Position as children's maid, or sewing maid, or would help to look after a child; good references. Apply MISS I. COLE, 8 Albert Street, Brandon Colliery, Durham.

SERVICE FLATS

LIVERPOOL—Sefton Service Chambers, 60 Croxteth Road—Superior one roomed service flats; hot and cold water; telephone in each room; electric heating; good service and catering; moderate rents.

ENGLAND
(Continued)

HOTEL IMPERIAL
QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON
One minute from Imperial Institute and University. Opened in 1870, the hotel enjoys a world-wide clientele, guests returning again and again from every corner of the earth, drawn perhaps by the wonderful cuisine, personally supervised by resident proprietors.
In the atmosphere of a well-conducted, first-class English home are all modern comforts, such as central heating, hot and cold water, lift to all floors, etc., etc. Very moderate terms. Room and breakfast from 8s. 6d. Full en pension from 3½ guineas per week. 12s. 6d. daily.

KESWICK, MILLFIELD HOTEL R. A. C.
Comfort, Cleanliness, Good Food
Large Garden. Electric Lights
Best time of year—May and June
TERMS FROM FOUR GUINEAS PHONE 99

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NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central Heating. Hot and Cold water in every bedroom. Excellent cuisine. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. An ideal centre for touring the Lakes. Tel. 22. A. A. R. A. C. Terms from 4 guineas.
"The Hotel with the real home atmosphere."

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Americans on tour may spend a delightful time as guest in one of England's most historical mansions; charming suites and bedrooms, unique library, music hall; valeting, dances; cooking under the supervision of the famous Mme. Boulestin; tour arranged through Shakespeare's country; illustrated brochure from the secretary.

LANGDALE CHASE HOTEL—Most beautiful position on Lake Windermere; lovely grounds, Station Windermere. Phone Ambleside 101. AA RAC.

LEAMINGTON SPA — First-class family hotel, gas fires in bedrooms; moderate terms. Telephone 663. 1 Parade.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—
In every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

LONDON, ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 5402 and 6—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed, breakfast, bath, attendance from 8/6.

LONDON, Cowley Grove, Uxbridge—Old mansion house and extensive grounds open to receive paying guests; all modern conveniences; ideal for rest and quiet study; terms moderate. Phone Uxbridge 665.

LONDON—BAKER STREET
Welbeck 3401
BICKENHALL HOTEL, 64, Gloucester Place, W. 1—Gas fires, constant hot water, best English cooking; full or partial board; central, quiet.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, W. 2, Campbell House, 24 Kensington Gardens Square—Comfortable, private hotel from 48/-; Bridge; personal supervision Bayswater 0260.

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SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First Class—*Exclusively Vegetarian*
Hot and Cold Water in all rooms. Lifts. Day and Night Service. Interesting Brochure from
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Daily Features

All Nature

Water Chestnut

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE seed sent in by Mrs. E. F. P. of Oakland, Calif., is that of the water chestnut or water caltrops. It is native to eastern China, but has been adapted to many parts of Europe, Asia, and sparingly to America. It is known botanically as *Trapa bicornis*, or *T. natans*.

The plant is aquatic and floats, its leaves being buoyed up by small stem bladders. It is one of the daintiest of water plants in cultivation, hardy and well adapted for tub, pool or pond growth.

While the nut is not likely to be commercially important in America, it is edible and tastes much like a chestnut. It should be eaten before the shell hardens. Like chestnuts, the water chestnuts may be eaten either raw, roasted or boiled. In order to maintain a good taste, they should be kept moist until eaten.

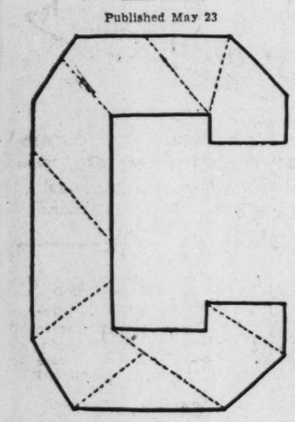
Normally, the seed or nut is dropped in the water and remains at the bottom over winter, germinating in the spring. Naturally, in order to grow the plants from seed, the gardener must reproduce normal conditions as much as possible in order to get best results. Hence the seed should not be allowed to dry and harden, but should be placed in water immediately after ripening, and kept there. It should germinate the following spring.

Trapa, the Latin generic name, is an abbreviation of *caltraps*, instruments of war with four large spines used to impede the progress of cavalry. In the water chestnut, there are but two spines, but all other species have four.

In 1780, Dr. Solander introduced it to the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, planting it in ponds near by as well as within the garden. In its native China it grows in ponds, lakes and ditches having muddy bottoms. The nut is used as a substitute for corn.

Letter Puzzle No. 3

Published May 23



Winners

E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
A. B. Woodford, New Haven, Conn.
A. Shayne, Chicago.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
L. W. Goben, Columbus, Ohio.
O. Reich, Indianapolis.
Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
M. C. Braun, Hollis, N. Y.
G. Wilhite, Corwith, Iowa.
J. Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Mrs. E. D. Brush, Old Forge, N. Y.
H. A. Paris, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
L. Breeding, West Liberty, Ky.
Mrs. A. Coffey, Fort Worth, Texas.
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H. Guidry, New Orleans.
M. J. Metcalf, Vallejo, Calif.
M. West, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
C. Greeshamer, Portland, Ore.
R. Addison, Oakland, Calif.
E. W. Whittier, Cincinnati.
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J. Mattern, Kalamazoo, Mich.
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Worth Knowing

CAPT. F.M. WILLIAMS PHOTOGRAPHED THE NEW YORK SKY LINE FROM HIGH POINT, N.J. — 60-MILES AWAY. THE CAMERA WAS EQUIPPED WITH A COMPASS INASMUCH AS THE OBJECT COULD NOT BE SEEN!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Immediate, illusion (Mrs. A. K., who reports hearing *uh-me'-de-it* and *uh-loo'-zhun*)—The first vowel in each is the simple short *i*, *ih-me'-dih-ate* and *ih-lu'-zhun*.

Personification (A. T.)—The correspondent asks if "it" should be used instead of "she" in these sentences:

I saw the ship when she was in our harbor.
Since I had my car overhauled, she has more power.

The use of the feminine pronoun in referring to ships is widespread and has ample justification. Automobiles, of course, are colloquially referred to by feminine pronouns, but we doubt the advisability of carrying this practice into good writing.

"The train looks like it is made of one piece" (J. A. V.)—Frequent misuse of "like" as a conjunction has not yet succeeded in establishing the construction. The objective case should follow the adverbial preposition "like." But "it" here is obviously nominative; so the conjunction "as" should be used, the sentence being recast to: "The train looks as if it were one piece."

It will be observed that the supposition is contrary to fact. The subjunctive "were" is, therefore, supplied.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

For the Scrapbook

Gems From Emerson

The world globes itself in a drop of dew. The microscope cannot find the animalcule which is less perfect for being little.

Nothing arbitrary, nothing artificial, can endure.

He is great who confers the most benefits.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

Heroism is an obedience to a secret impulse of an individual's character.

Greatness once and forever has done with opinion.

Every ship is a romantic object except the one in which we sail.

Life is a train of moods like a string of beads, and as we pass through them, they prove to be many-colored lenses which paint the world their own hue, and each shows only what lies in its focus.

Nature never rhymes her children, nor makes two men alike.

Nature is loved by what is best in us.

I now require this of all pictures, that they domesticate me, not that they dazzle me. Pictures must not be too picturesque. Nothing astonishes men so much as common sense and plain dealing. All great actions have been simple and all great pictures are.

The poet has a new thought. He has a whole new experience to unfold; he will tell us how it is with him, and all men will be richer in his fortune. For the experience of each new age requires a new confession, and the world seems always waiting for its poet.

The difference between landscape and landscape is small, but there is a great difference in the beholders.

What They Say

The Current Student

"The most outstanding change in the students which I have noticed is that they are more serious-minded than they used to be. I don't believe you could find a faculty member on this campus who wouldn't tell you the same thing. The girls are really more interested in their studies, as such, than ever before."—*Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College.*

Flying Today

"It is possible now to take off at an airport, climb up through fog and storms and then, without once seeing the ground, to fly hundreds of miles to your destination, come down without seeing the ground and make a perfectly safe and normal landing. That is made possible by radio."—*Clarence D. Chamberlin.*

Never Too Busy

"The busiest people can always find time for an extra job of work."—*Sir Godfrey Collins.*

Pacts

"Pacts are only possible between peoples when those subscribing to them worship the same gods."—*Professor F. A. E. Crew.*

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Mettur dam—
180 miles southwest of Madras, India, will have an average height of 176 feet above the river bed, and a length of 5,300 feet.

One in every fifty—
patents granted for inventions in the United States is awarded to a woman.

A watch—
dropped in water should be filled with glycerine and then taken to a jeweler, according to advice from the Naval Observatory at Washington.

Pieces of Quincy granite—
were used as invitations to International Rotarians to convene in the historic city of Quincy, Mass.

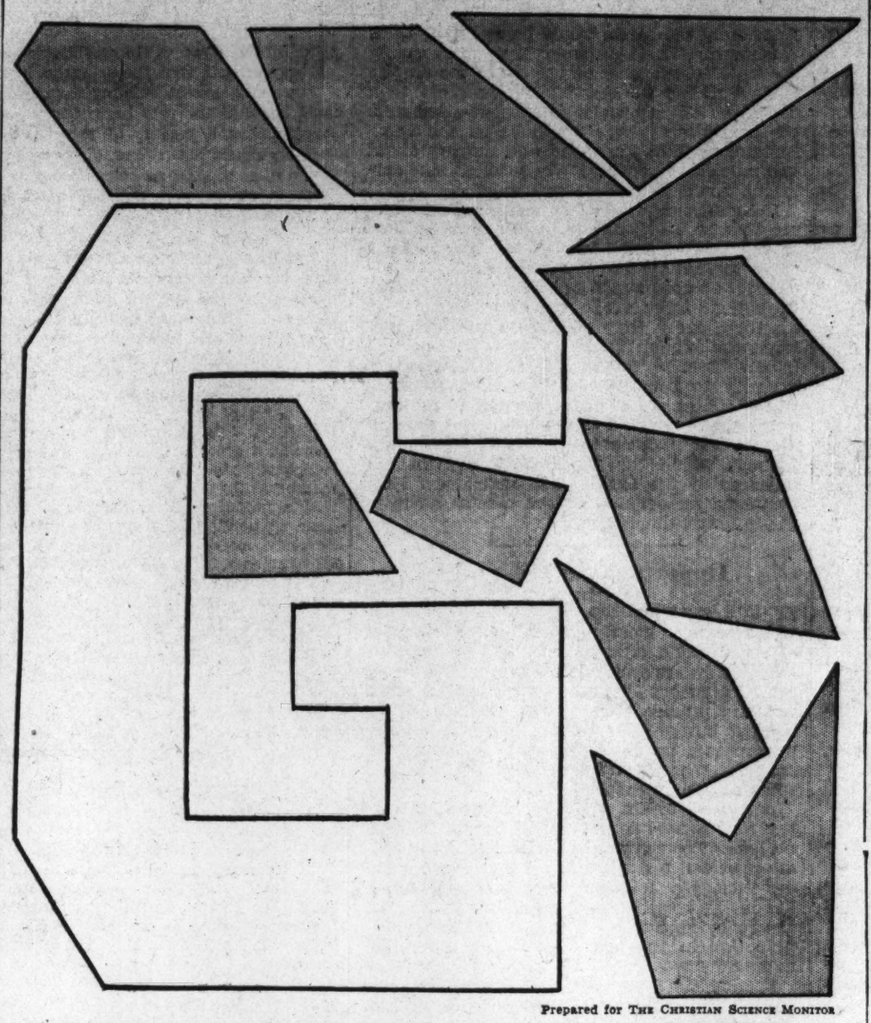
Ozark mountain farmers—
netted more than $1,000,000 from their 1933 strawberry crop.

24,136,879 automobiles—
were registered in the United States in 1932, a drop of 6.6 per cent from the year before.

The old federal mint—
in New Orleans is now a prison housing offenders of federal laws.

Six hundred and ninety-six—
trees grow on Fifth Ave., New York City.

Letter Puzzle No. 7



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The shaded pieces fit exactly into the letter—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the letter, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Letter Puzzle No. 7." The solution and the names of the winners will be published four weeks from today. (Paste the puzzle pieces on thin cardboard before cutting them out.)

The Children's Corner

The G. O. B. Club Makes a Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE lovely Saturday in June, three little boys of the G. O. B. Club (Garden of Boys) were happily at work in Jack Beanstalk's garden, which he shared with them. Jack himself was not here, because his father needed his help that morning on his ice and coal wagon. But Johnny-Jump-Up, Joe-Pye-Weed, and little Sweet William were busy as busy could be.

Joe and Johnny were attending to their pansies—watering them and picking off the withered blossoms—while William was twining the stems of his morning-glories around some string stretched from the ground to the window of old Dobbin's stable. Dobbin was Jack's father's faithful horse, and William was sure he would enjoy having the gay morning-glories around his window when he came home from dragging the heavy coal and ice wagon. Every-

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Up the Three Long Flights of Stairs the Four Boys Trudged.

thing about the little garden was so neat and tidy that it made a very pretty picture in the morning sunshine, and well repaid the boys for all the care they bestowed upon it.

Suddenly a window high above their heads opened noisily, and down came a paper bag full of ashes, followed closely by a shower of potato parings. Then the window banged shut again, and the three boys looked at each other in dismay. The bag of ashes had burst as it hit the ground, and the ashes were scattered far and wide over the leaves and flowers, and over the clean red bricks that paved the yard. As for the potato parings, they had all fallen with a splash upon Jack Beanstalk's beautiful red poppy plant, and broken off the one blossom that had opened.

Johnny-jump-up was the first to recover from the shock.

"It's that man upstairs," he said. "He moved in over us last week, and he seems dreadfully cross. Mother says he has a wooden leg and it's hard for him to live way up on the fourth floor."

"P'raps that's why he threw the things out of the window," said Joe-Pye-Weed, "because he doesn't like to go up and down stairs."

"Oh dear, oh dear!" said Sweet William, almost in tears, "what will Jack say when he sees his red poppy broken off I'd carry the man's things down for him if he'd let me."

"Let's clean up quick," said Johnny, "before Jack comes back." So they set to work, brushing and sweeping and washing, till everything looked almost as clean as before, but nobody touched the poppy. It was the pride of Jack's heart, for gardener John had given him the plant last April when they all went out to Mr. Smith's house in the country. Jack had tended it with the greatest care, and he loved its big red blossom with the black center more than anything in the garden. He wouldn't have picked it for the world.

Hardly was the cleaning-up finished, when the "clump, clump" of Dobbin's feet was heard on the pavement outside, and his dear old face appeared at his stable window looking out upon the boys as he munched his oats. And, presently, Jack's step was heard upon the stair, and the next minute he burst into the garden. The very first thing he saw was the broken poppy, and he stopped short.

"Who did it?" he said, his face flushing.

The story was soon told. But hardly had the boys finished telling it, when up went the fourth story window again, and down came a dustpan of dust and bits of broken glass. This was too much for Jack. Before the window could be banged shut, he called out loudly, "Hi! Stop that! Stop throwing things into our garden! You've broken my poppy!"

A surprised face looked down on them for a minute, a harsh voice muttered something they couldn't understand, and the window banged again.

Jack picked up the poppy tenderly and put it in the watering can, and then they all cleaned up the rubbish again.

"If we can't stop this, it will spoil our garden," said Johnny ruefully.

"I'll carry his things down for him," said William again, eagerly.

So they talked it all over together, and decided to act on William's suggestion and to offer to carry the man's rubbish down into its proper place, if he'd stop throwing it into the yard.

"Let's take him some pansies," said Joe, and Johnny agreed. And after a little struggle with himself, Jack said manfully, "I'm going to give him the poppy, too, there are more buds coming."

Up the three long flights of stairs the four boys trudged, and a very surprised man, with a wooden leg, opened the door at their knock. It didn't take long to set the matter right. The man wasn't really cross, after all, but it was hard for him to climb so many stairs, and he was very glad to have some willing boys to do his errands. He had an old mother to take care of, and how happy it made her to see the sweet pansies and the gorgeous poppy!

"We'll bring you pansies every day," said Joe and Johnny, and William hopes his morning-glories can be persuaded to climb to the fourth floor window.

"You're good boys," said the man heartily, "and not another thing will I throw down into the yard. I didn't know about the garden," he added penitently.

Just a gentle answer,
Just a pleasant smile,
Put yourself in his place,
Stop and think awhile.

Just a deed of kindness,
Just a thought of good,—
He'll be sure to meet you,
Anybody would.

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

109

The jury had examined the documents and was evidently expressing differing opinions as to the prisoner's alledged guilt. The judge was the kind of a man who would neither put up with foolishness nor long delays and gave evidence of being kind of annoyed. "The need of some system to speed court proceedure is seen as a necessity" he said.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

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50 WEST 56TH STREET
Luncheon 50c — Dinner $1.00

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
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ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
48TH ST. THEATRE — EVENINGS at 8:45
SEATS ON SALE 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE glory of life is to love,
Not to be loved,
To give, not to get,
To serve, not to be served,
To be a strong hand in the dark to another
In the time of need. —CLARA SIMPSON.

In Lighter Vein

Art in the Past

Augustus Saint-Gaudens used to illustrate the development of art in America by a story of the past.

He said that in the forties a rich Bostonian built a fine house in the Back Bay. He decided to adorn the lawn with statuary, and, having heard of the Venus de Milo, he wrote to Rome for a copy. The copy duly arrived. It was marble.

But the Boston man no sooner got it than he sued the railroad company for $2500 for mutilation. He won the suit, too.—*Labor.*

Sh-h

Proud Auntie: "So this is the new baby! I used to look like her at that age. Now, what's she crying about?"

Little Nephew: "Oh, Aunt Clarabel, she heard what you said!"

The Latest Luxury

Miss Spinster: "I see they're talking about putting a tax on bachelorhood—and I think it will serve them right."

Neighbor: "Yes; why not? All other luxuries are being taxed."—*Pathfinder.*

Also Powder

Young Wife: "Oh, dear, I don't know what to use to raise my bread. I've tried everything."

Husband (in undertone): "A derrick and a couple of jacks ought to do it."—*Grit.*

Mistaken

A naval officer entered a big store with his wife and said he would stay near the passenger elevator while she made a few purchases at the counters. It was a long time before she returned, and when eventually she did, he said, mopping his heated brow: "By Jove, May! I'm glad you've returned."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Matter! Why, I should think 30 people have asked me to run them up in the elevator while you have been away."—*Somerset Standard.*

Forgotten

"Tommy," said his mother, reprovingly, "what did I say I'd do to you if you remained out too late?"

Tommy thoughtfully scratched his head and said:

"Why, that's funny, ma, that you should forget it, too. I can't remember, either."

Mister Brush

Josiah Brush, a traveling man
Who sailed the briny main,
Was Mr. Brush in England
And Señor Brush in Spain.
The Frenchmen called him Monsieur Brush
But the Germans were his bane,
For they always called him Herr Brush,
Which he thought quite inane!
—*The Intercollegian.*

"Paid"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lakehurst, N. J.

A RECENT expression of brotherly love by a large corporation has impressed many in this locality, and it is shared by way of proving that "big business" need not be called "soulless."

The Asbury Park branch store of Sears, Roebuck & Co. has done business with the officers and enlisted men of the Naval Air Station for several years. When the Akron crashed, a number of the families of the men aboard the craft had time payment accounts with balances unpaid. The local store was granted permission by the main office to mark all these "paid," and in other cases where there had been a small deposit paid, the money was refunded.

This seemed too good a sign of the times to hoard.

Brevities

Humorist: "After I had given my wife permission to buy a new frock," said a man in court, "I felt like kicking myself." However, he footed the bill instead.

San Diego Union: Several big tire companies have increased prices. Tires are specially designed to feel the effects of inflation.

Where to Go for *Luncheon · Tea · Dinner* In Europe

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Louis Sherry
RESTAURANTS
We specialise in American Ice Cream Sodas
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Special daily menus Frs. 25.-
Special daily dishes Frs. 8. to Frs. 12.-

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Special Lunch at fixed price: Frs. 15.-

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Tea Room 4, Avenue de l'Opéra
Cakes taken away or delivered. Frs. 1.25
Scandinavian lunch, Frs. 12.- beverage and cake included.
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OVER THE BOOKSHOP
Delicious Anglo-American light meals

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Renowned Cooking
Fixed prices: Frs. 28 and Frs. 22.

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SPECIAL AFTERNOON TEA 1/-

ENGLAND

LONDON

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Excellent Cuisine
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THE ODEON
NEW RESTAURANT
Fashionable, Best Cooking. Splendid Roof Garden overlooking the Cathedral. New sensation of Milan.

When patronising the restaurants and tea rooms in these columns please mention the Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

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Editorials

Manning the Ship

THE National Civil Service Reform League has pointed out what is likely to be the critical factor in the success of President Roosevelt's national recovery program. It is the selection of the personnel to administer the unprecedented powers and works embodied in that program.

If that selection is made on a basis of political patronage it may wreck, in practice, even the best-conceived legislation. But the pressure of political job-seeking already has made itself felt and is increasing to the point of a menacing clamor. "Without a single exception," the league council's annual report declares, "the new agencies of government have been thrown open to the political spoilsmen to do with as they may see fit." This has been done in Congress by exempting these new agencies from civil service tests.

Huge sums of money are involved in the national public works program, the improvement of the Tennessee Valley, the employment of the conservation corps and other authorized activities. Many jobs may be set up in the course of applying the farm relief act. And authority over commercial interests of vast wealth is conferred in the industrial recovery bill. Wherever such sums are involved and such power is vested the demands upon honesty and impartiality are immeasurably great. And it is vital to the honor of the nation and to public confidence in government that honesty and impartiality be shown, coupled with genuine competence.

To obtain the ability and integrity clearly required for these tasks—tasks that have little to do with political policy—it is plain that the selection of men must be made on a scale broader than that of any political party and certainly broader than that of a faction within a party. Whether a man contributed to the right party's campaign fund is distinctly secondary to whether he has the capacity and moral stamina for the job at hand. Whether one happened to be on the band wagon of the successful candidate before last summer's conventions has little to do with his capacity to draw specifications for a bridge or to detect trade abuses in the cotton goods industry.

The outstanding purport of the Administration's legislative program for recovery is its expectation, even requirement, that industry and finance shall display a greater sense of social purpose and social responsibility. If these ideals are to be inculcated, certainly the Government itself must be represented in the undertaking by men who themselves feel that social purpose and social responsibility. It would be the height of irony to distribute public jobs at this time in payment of partisan political debts.

Yet there is insistent pressure to do just this with posts in the various emergency organizations. The economy program with which President Roosevelt came into office precluded the handing out of scores of jobs the spoilsmen ordinarily count as their own. It might seem adroit to appease this job-hunger with plums from the tree newly-grown on the edge of the government preserves—but it would hardly be patriotic or even politically wise.

Such a friend of the Administration as Mr. Walter Lippmann writes that the fate of the Administration and its program "will be bound up with the quality of the men who actually administer these new laws." He even cited criticisms of some policies thus far indicated in the use of the appointive power. Yet it is to be recognized that President Roosevelt's appointees for the most part have been men of really high caliber.

If one may judge from reports of his vacation, Mr. Roosevelt is enough of a nautical man to appreciate the importance of manning his ship with a capable crew. Certainly the ship of state deserves the most careful selection of personnel that can be made. It would seem therefore that the President, as the Civil Service Reform League suggests, might welcome the aid of the Federal Civil Service Commission even beyond the extent contemplated by Congress.

Women, Beware!

CURRENT newspaper items include an account of a fire, caused by a lighted cigarette, which consumed property in a Massachusetts residential district to the value of $7000. An adjacent column in the same issue of the paper contains a report of the awarding of a prize, in the form of a cigarette case, to a beautiful young woman, by prominent woman leaders of a relief organization, in recognition of her work in collecting the largest sum for emergency funds.

Every citizen finds it fitting that the humanitarian service of individuals who have generously contributed time, energy and financial assistance to such a deserving cause should be rewarded. And though he may reasonably feel that a more suitable gift might have been chosen, he will not attempt to say that the choice was influenced by any but the most disinterested of motives.

It is not amiss, however, to remind the modern woman that the tobacco interests continue to pursue their unscrupulous methods of capitalizing every instance of feminine patronage. Recently, in a newspaper interview, Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, executive secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., issued a warning. She stated that when women first got the vote in the United States, they were ruthlessly exploited by politicians; that they subsequently awoke and extricated themselves, but that now they are facing the very grave danger of commercial exploitation. There are cases to support her assertion, and women who are taking part in the many projects afoot in behalf of public welfare may well heed the counsel to remain on the alert.

Danzig, Germany and Poland

DANZIG, the queen city of the Baltic, may well prove to be the heart of the European problem. That it recently voted for the National Socialists in the municipal elections is merely a reminder that, whatever statesmen determine, it is essentially a German city, and that by sentiment, by historic ties, and by political necessity, it must attach itself to Berlin rather than to Warsaw or to Geneva.

Yet the peace-makers of Paris did not act without some reason. They had promised Poland free access to the sea. A new great country could hardly be created in the interior of Europe without assuring to it a natural outlet. Thus it came about that the port at the mouth of the Vistula was, despite its German character, allocated to the newborn state.

Good observers believe that in another generation Poland will have a population of forty millions. Now the great European powers do not, speaking generally, greatly exceed that figure. France, Italy and Great Britain have populations of between forty and fifty millions. Other elements than mere mass are needed to constitute a first-class power, but it is obvious that Poland had a right to demand a port of its own.

The compromise that was made in the case of Danzig was not satisfactory. The city was given a complicated régime. It and its surrounding area are nominally independent under the protection of the League of Nations; it has an economic union with Poland though the city administers the customs within its boundaries. Poland directs the railways. Poles and Danzigers sit under the presidency of a Swiss on the special port authority. Foreign relations are under Polish control. Yet Danzig possesses a government which it is allowed to elect indirectly—for the President and Senate are appointed by the Volkstag—the Danzig Parliament.

This is a crazy-quilt arrangement, and unless there is the greatest good will the machinery is far too cumbersome to work well. Unhappily, good will has not been shown. The Danzigers believe that the object of Poland in building a new port, Gdynia, out of a little village of fishermen's huts, was to ruin Danzig.

It seemed inevitable, therefore, that Danzig would vote for the National Socialists, and thus sentimentally at least join up with Germany. The movement for a more formal return to Germany must, it would seem, develop. It is not proposed to alter the constitution forcibly, but if it is represented at Geneva that the whole purpose of Danzig is working toward a radical change, it will be difficult eventually to refuse revision of statutes made fourteen years ago.

Present conditions cannot endure without provoking friction. It is impossible to colonize Danzig. But it should surely be possible to come to an agreement, by which the Poles will be assured of access to the sea, and Danzig will be able to exercise the famous "right of self-determination," if only cool heads are kept. Poland, Danzig, and Germany are, in this connection, three parties to the peace of Europe. If they can evolve a scheme which will reconcile their interests, one of the danger-points of the Continent will be removed.

Light Years and Foot Rules

MEASUREMENT is an indispensable servant of physical science. Theories and terminology possess a cultural value, but to achieve definiteness and escape superficiality in the researches of this marvelous age, one comes sooner or later to mathematical comparison of values in terms of established units.

Consider astronomy. To be able to name the wheeling planets and incredibly distant stars as the seasons are marked in the heavens enriches one's mental interests, as any true lover of the evening skies will testify. Poetry, romance and aspiration are interwoven with the shining fabric of the Galaxy; but the questing intellect of men desires more definite knowledge of the firmament. So they enlist the telescope and the spectroscope in their projection into the immensities of space, and the light year becomes a foot rule of the astronomer.

Who can comprehend the magnitude of this measuring stick? Borne on radio waves with the speed of light the human voice crosses the Atlantic in less time than the shutter of an ordinary hand camera takes to make a snapshot. Speeding through space at the rate of more than 186,000 miles a second, light leaps in less than nine minutes the colossal distance between sun and earth, and will reach a point nearly six trillion miles away in a single year. This is our foot rule, but we have made little more than a start into the cosmic depths.

On we go, reaching Sirius, most brilliant of northern stars in winter, in about eight years, and in forty years Arcturus, unconscious hero of the Century of Progress exposition's unique inauguration. We are now setting our course for Deneb, head star of the beautiful Northern Cross; but if we had left Plymouth Rock the day the Pilgrim Fathers landed in 1620 and traveled with the speed of light or electricity day and night without rest, we would be on our way until 1945! A long trip? Not by this foot rule, for beyond the Galaxy lie innumerable island universes scores of *millions* of light-years away, in both time and distance incomprehensible except as symbols approaching infinity.

Astronomers try to bring these immensities into some degree of mental compass by reducing them as it were to microscopic proportions. Luyten has said that if the orbit of the earth around the sun is represented by a circle one one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, the area of Massachusetts may be assumed to represent the extent of the Milky Way. On this scale light travels but three feet a year, and the Andromeda nebula, almost a million light-years from the earth, would be as far away as Washington, D. C., is from Boston. Changing the scale, if an orange on the top of the Empire State Building in New York represents to a person on the sidewalk an average-sized star, the next nearest star would be on the Ferry Building in San Francisco and moving about two miles in a century! Worry about star collisions would seem to be unfounded.

If light-years and other astronomical units are then so nearly inconceivable in magnitude to the most trained intellects, what is their value to the layman? These foot rules of immensity do not have to be folded into our mental pockets to be worth pondering. If they are employed truly they yield results which enlarge the human being's sense of proportion in the cosmos. They enable his imagination daringly to penetrate dark abysses of space where a hint of the magnificence of the creator's power glows in the brightness we call a star. They inculcate humility and reverence without which the windows of thought are obscured by the dust of self-sufficiency. They commend an opening of the mental doors to the influx of the eternal.

Opportunity Still Knocks

TIME was when the holding of a college degree very nearly guaranteed the holder some kind of a job. But today and particularly in America universities and colleges are turning out thousands of young men and women annually into a country groaning under a great burden of unemployment. To all appearances a saturation point of jobs has been reached. What becomes of these students and what may they expect?

According to Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, there is no lack of opportunities for the young graduate provided his eyes are focused in the right direction. Dr. Johnson says that opportunity lies in the small town or community and that the really "big chance" for youth lies in participation in the back-to-the-land movement now under way.

Economists have attributed the economic debacle in part to the disintegration of the social system caused by a great influx of population into urban centers during the heyday of prosperity. The small town has always been recognized as a bulwark in the social structure. A natural sequence of the return to normality should be the comeback of the small town. To stage this comeback successfully and speedily calls for leadership. Therein lies the "big chance" for the youth of today.

To quote Dr. Johnson:

> It won't be a brilliant opportunity financially, but no leadership which amounted to anything ever was bought. We've let our villages go to seed. We've turned the open country into an unhappy slum where people are overworked, underpaid, and miserable. We don't know how to handle our urban masses. The present problem is to head back to the country a great part of the population who fled to the city. We can only do it by getting leaders in the country.

Romances on the old order told of the country boy who went to the big city to make good. Will those on the new order tell of the city boy who goes to the country to achieve success? Dr. Johnson's theory seems to be sound. It is a challenge which many of this year's crop of graduates might do well to accept.

Claridge's and Clothes

CLARIDGE'S is perturbed, not to say distressed. The fashionable and famous hotel is host to a number of members of the American delegation to the World Monetary and Economic Conference and is frankly rather exercised about their clothes. Or rather lack of clothes.

Specifically, what is rocking the exclusive establishment on Brook Street is not the attitude of the delegates toward currency stabilization or war debts, but their apparent affection for lounge suits and indifference in the matter of tails, tuxedos, white ties and black ties, traditional to the élite who dine in its luxurious restaurant.

After all, the point is a nice one. The conference will pass and the conferees depart, but the codes of Claridge's will remain, and attire that passes muster in the councils of deliberation at the Geological Museum in South Kensington may irk the critical knee-breeched, scarlet-coated doormen and lackeys who greet the guest at Claridge's.

Perhaps the London Conference will pause to give this weighty issue the consideration it deserves and propose some settlement agreeable to all. Clothes are important. Dear, dreamy Professor Teufelsdröckh devoted a whole chapter in "Sartor Resartus" to the subject, entitled, "The World Out of Clothes," pointing out, indeed, that "Society is founded upon Cloth," and further on in Carlyle's same classic philosophic satire, the mythical German professor astounds himself and reader by imagining the impossibility of a naked House of Lords. And of what avail the recruiting sergeant if soldiers wore no uniforms?

Claridge's seems to have maintained its reputation for hospitality by cutting rates to suit the sternly economic allowances which the richest nation on earth is giving its delegates at the conference. Why not slip in an order on a tailor entitling the bearer to one dress suit and so spare the wounded feelings of the immaculate waiters he daily has to face?

Editorial Notes

School-teachers of Manabi, in Ecuador, refused to give one day's pay toward the purchase of airplanes for the army. And then, to demonstrate that in spite of this action they had the future of their country very much at heart, they donated an equivalent sum to buy books for school children.

By awarding diplomas to parents who have graduated all of their children from the county high school, Polk County, Tennessee, seems to have added a very appropriate fourth "R" to the original three—Recognition.

The World Conference

III. Faith the Keystone of the New Order

By H. B. ELLISTON

THE breakdown of the world economy has been so complete that the delegates in London who are engaged in building a reformed economy must begin at the very beginning. It is not necessary to remind readers of this newspaper where that beginning lies. It lies, of course, in the restoration of confidence as between nation and nation.

The start has been inauspicious. Suspicions born of the fear that the economic breakdown left in its wake have been voiced in every capital. Recriminations and counter-recriminations have been exchanged. Threats have been used. Agreement is not served, for example, when Speaker Henry T. Rainey talks about the 18-inch guns that the United States has built for use in London. The guns were presumably to be used as clubs. French spokesmen have also adopted hectoring tactics. Such approaches must be changed completely.

In point of fact, few countries can now be intimidated. Fear surrounds their borders. Inside there is a growing confidence in themselves to be sufficient unto themselves as separate entities or members of regional blocks of nations. All of them, with almost the solitary exception of Holland, have gone to London bristling with protective devices. Scarcely one of them but what has been building its ramparts feverishly in the last two years.

The nations which have speeded this self-protection are naturally those that were peculiarly dependent upon other nations. They are those that were well out on the limb of the world economy before it collapsed. Britain was, perhaps, the outstanding example. Thirty per cent of its production was sold overseas; four-fifths of its food supplied by foreigners. Its economy was linked top to bottom with the world economy through allegiance to the common standard of value, gold.

* * *

Tariffs were not Great Britain's chief complaint. It was the fact that its price system was dependent upon the vagaries of American Federal Reserve policy. In 1925, Britain went back on the gold standard on the supposition that, as in pre-war years, gold would condition the world price level. The process by which gold accomplishes this object was given in my last article. It was more or less self-adjusting. But such a régime, familiar in pre-war days as almost automatic, did not return. Gold was no longer king. It shared dictatorship over the price system with human management. And the one that especially concerned Britain, and the world in general, because of the tremendous growth of the United States, was Federal Reserve policy.

For an illustration of human management in place of gold management, one need go no further than to mention the great importance now attached to what are called "open market operations." These mean the buying or selling of government securities by the Federal Reserve System. Purchases have been the center of interest for the last eighteen months. Federal Reserve banks buy bonds from the commercial banks. These are then endowed with new Federal Reserve money, which it is hoped business will borrow. The point to note in connection with our present discussion is that new money supplies are not nowadays dependent upon the arrival of boat loads of gold. They can be turned on and off like a faucet by Federal Reserve officials. They are the result of human policy.

Britain had thus no further need to watch gold. It had to watch the Federal Reserve System. For the policies of the latter were of more interest to Britain in connection with its own price level than the action of gold. Sometimes, as in the fall of 1927, the Federal Reserve acted in accord with Britain's and Europe's requirements. The system is still being criticized in the United States for that action.

More often, as Mr. R. C. Leffingwell pointed out in his testimony at the Morgan inquiry, it did nothing, because it was torn between conflicting requirements. How did Britain feel about it? A growing discomfort. Gradually its economists told the people that they were under a dollar dictatorship. How close is the statement to the fact may be left to the wrangling experts. But it is the testimony of such supra-nationalist authorities as Reginald McKenna, Gustav Cassel, and Irving Fisher, that Britain, in going back to the gold standard, really went on a dollar standard.

* * *

Britain is now free from that tie. Japan, which in 1929 was talking about the gold war on it conducted by the United States and France, is also independent. Germany used to be subject to the whim of American investors in supplying it with new money. It is now thrown back on its own resources. Since 1920, when Mussolini inaugurated his famous "Battle of Wheat," Italy has been quietly engaged in home development out of fear of precisely the present pass. Each of these countries has witnessed in the last few years revolutions in economic policy which have made them all either intranationalistic, to use Prof. Raymond Moley's word, or regionalistic. They are impervious to any more threats.

Before they subscribe to a world order again, that world order will have to be different from the old. And, since the next system must be managed instead of automatic, the need for mutual confidence in building it is obviously fundamental.

Faith still lies at the root of our economic system, in spite of the fact that it has been drying up at frontiers. It has suffered internal shocks, it is true, but self-interest is still acknowledged to be served by the tribal good. In business parlance, faith is called credit, which comes from the verb "to believe." We agree to value our products in a thing that is valueless in itself.

* * *

We get a piece of paper for a week's work. But we believe that along cumulative processes of mutual faith that paper will yield us an equivalent of a week's product of brawn or brain. Or we intrust our product to others to sell. We let it go out of our sight and have confidence that at some time we shall be paid an equivalent for it.

As the nexus of economic life, faith has yielded handsome dividends in the elevation of living standards. Think of the condition of folk in the pre-price system era. They knew no common standard of value. They knew no market to which 120,000,000 could bring the products of their labor. They trapped a surplus animal. Then they carried it to somebody who wanted it and had something surplus to give for it. Both of them "trucked" the livelong day till they had struck a bargain.

The United States is proof of what can be accomplished by agreement upon a common monetary unit and a free market. An extension of this system to the world at large would make for undreamed-of prosperity. Is not the prize worth striving for?

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Recoil From Freedom

MANY have asked themselves during the last few weeks whether the victory of 1918 has not been almost undone. While the principal allies, as they were known during the World War—France, the British Commonwealth and the United States—are still wedded to free institutions, much of the rest of the world—Russia, Italy, Turkey, and now Germany—have apparently thrown them over and substituted dictatorship in some form in their place. They have not restored their pre-war forms of government, but created entirely new systems—Communism and Fascism—with different ends in view but equally based on dictatorship by a single popular party. Does this mean that the theater is set for another world war between tyranny and freedom? It is by no means certain that this conflict need arise. It depends partly upon what Communism and Fascism evolve into and partly on how the countries still wedded to the parliamentary and liberal system react to the terrific stresses of the present age. It may be that the existing phase of dictatorship in Germany and Italy, and even in Russia, will pass away. It may be that there are elements in the experience of Russia, e. g., planning, or of Germany and Italy, e. g., national discipline, from which the liberal powers may have something to learn. But it is obvious that the complacency with which people—at least in the British Commonwealth and the United States—have assumed that the results of victory of 1918 would maintain themselves is no longer justified, and that they must consider seriously how freedom is to be preserved in the world of today.

When we talk of freedom in the political sense of the word, what do we mean? In substance, we mean the basic ideas which derive from the civilization of Greece and Rome, and from Christianity, and which, after long struggles, have become enshrined in the judicial and political institutions of the western liberal powers. In essence, these ideas fall into two groups. There are, first, the constitutional guarantees of individual liberty, guarantees embodied in Great Britain in Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and countless legal decisions, and, in other liberal countries, in other similar enactments. Under these guarantees, the individual is protected against violence and wrong from other members of the community, and against interference or arrest by the state, save by due process of law administered by courts which are independent of the executive and concerned only with the interests of justice and not with raisons d'etat. Secondly, there are the constitutional guarantees that government shall be based on the consent of the governed. In recent times this has come to mean that the executive government shall, under the parliamentary system, be in the hands of those who can command a majority of the members of the legislature elected at a general election, or, under the presidential system, of the electors, the electorate consisting in both cases of the whole adult population. What is probably more important, freedom means freedom of public meeting, freedom for the expression of political opinion, and freedom of the press, so long as these do not involve incitement to violence or immorality, libel or other encroachments on individual rights, for this means that in the long run the controlling power behind the government is public opinion, and that public opinion is not "made" by government, but is the outcome of the free play of thought in the community itself.

The basic convictions underlying freedom as a political creed are twofold: first, the conviction that every human individual is entitled to equal rights before the law, and that he ought to and can acquire the capacity both for self-government and to think for himself, and, secondly, the conviction that human progress will spring from giving free play to individual initiative, imagination and character, not from enforced obedience to constituted authority. Freedom leads inevitably to democracy as the system which enshrines the principle of individual responsibility, and is the best guarantee that law and government will, in the long run, rest upon the consent of the governed.

As against freedom stands the principle of autocracy, political and religious. Fundamentally autocracies do not believe in the capacity of the individual to think for himself or to govern himself. They believe in authority, that the state or the church or some other human institution must direct and govern, and that the people must obey. Hence, by an inevitable logic, they are anti-democratic, substituting conformity, propaganda and the repression of opposing opinions by arbitrary power for freedom of individual judgment. Inevitably, too, individual rights begin to be subordinated to the purposes or policies of the government.

The free system is not easy to maintain. Over and over again in history it has been overwhelmed through internal decadence or by external attack. It depends upon there being enough education, public spirit, independence, initiative and self-sacrifice in a sufficient number of persons to enable them individually to resist the demoralization that freedom makes possible, to ensure that freedom is not contracted by reaction, but extended to meet the changing conditions of the modern world, and to maintain the reign of law and vigorous progressive government. There are some, indeed, who believe that the statement of St. Paul is true that "where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty," and that without an adequate element of free and vital religion, a free system cannot last.—*The Round Table* (London).

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented.

A Word for the Constitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of May 24, 1933, a friend from Pacific Grove, Calif., implies that we now need a new constitution for our country to fit modern conditions.

There are certain fundamentals of ethics and social conduct which never can grow old, obsolete or useless. For example, would a more close observance of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount prove out of date? Or would it only prove that observance had lapsed, and that great good was waiting for those who practiced these time-tried precepts? Perhaps we need a greater loyalty to and observance of our present Constitution.

Gladstone said it was the greatest piece of work the human mind had ever done. William Pitt, perhaps the most brilliant Prime Minister of England prior to Gladstone, said, "It will be the wonder and admiration of all generations and the model for future constitutions."

As to fruitage, a short time after its adoption, the little United States as a nation was lifted to a position of major importance in world affairs and its credit was second only to that of Great Britain. Peace, tranquillity and prosperity followed.

Eighteen hundred amendments have been proposed, but only nineteen amendments have been adopted. A study of the preamble will show the nobility of the motives which gave birth to this great document.

Before deciding we have outgrown our Constitution, should we not give it a more earnest test by consistent loyalty and observance of its provisions?

Hollywood, Calif. STOCKTON VEAZEY.

A Correction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Editorial Notes you carried a sentence from an interview with Stokowski. Of course Mt. Athos is not in Turkey, but on the Chalcidice Peninsula, eastern prong, miles from Turkey. And raising by basket is practiced at Meteora, Thessaly. W. C. GOODWIN.

Philadelphia.